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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

nother Constitutional Amendment

olored Persons to be Allowed to Hold Office in District of Columbia.

ien. Butler Defends His Policy as Commissioner of Exchange of Prisoners.

he President's Late Message Denounced.

pecial Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1867.

Rights of Citizens.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Wilson introduced joint resolution to amend the Constitution by rohibiting the United States or any State from enying equal civil and political rights to any itizen on account of color. It was laid upon he table and ordered to be printed. It is not he intention to call it up for action until next ession.

Colored Persons to Hold Office.

The bill to allow colored persons to hold of-ce in the District was passed by 25 to 5 without ebate. It was found that the colored suffrage ill of last session only gave the right to vote, nd the city charter denied the right to hold of-ice.

Indian Affairs.

The bill for the removal of the Indian tribes o a reservation to be selected by a commis-ion appointed by Congress, was discussed in ireary speeches for three hours, but no action vas taken.

Personal Explanations.

The House had a long session to-day, and eemed to make an effort to kill time, as all nanner of resolutions were introduced and liscussed.

Mr. Butler occupied an hour in making per-onal explanation about his duties when Com-nissioner for exchange of prisoners.

Mr. Eldridge of Wisconsin replied, and while estifying to the character of Ould, the rebel 'ommissioner, said that Washington and others vere called rebels during the revolution. This emark elicited hissing from the Republican side, which the speaker promptly stopped.

The Late Message.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Julian, of Indiana, that the recent message of the President was a stab at the national credit, and an abrogation of loyal sentiment, was passed without debate, 100 to 18. Democrats in the negative. Several Democrats who were present declined to vote.

Mileage.

Thad. Stevens introduced a bill authorizing the payment of mileage to Members of Congress who attended the special sessions of the Fortieth session of Congress, but the House, by 41 to 61, refused to suspend the rules to have it considered.

A Presidential Pardon to be Investigated

A resolution introduced by Mr. Covode, of Pa., investigating the Presidential pardon of the witness Cameron, who testified for the defense in the Surratt case, elicited a warm debate, but was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

ARTICLE—No distinction shall be made by the United States, nor by any State, among citizens in their civil or political rights on account of race, color or previous condition.

Ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Mr. SUMNER, from Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the Convention of the Republic of Venezuela, which was passed.

Mr. SUMNER called up a bill introduced by him yesterday, providing that in the District of Columbia no person shall be disqualified from holding office on account of race or color. It was passed: yeas 25, nays 5.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, the bill providing for the appointment of Commissioners to select a reservation on which to locate Indian tribes, was taken up.

Mr. HARLAN did not believe Congress had authority to appoint a commission to make a treaty, and should move at the proper time to amend the bill by providing that the President shall appoint a commission to make a treaty.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the only true solution for Indian difficulties was to absorb the Indians in the general population.

Mr. POMEROY did not believe it possible to put all the Indians on one reservation or on two. It would lead to interminable wars between the tribes. He thought it would do to select several reservations, and locate different tribes on them. He coincided with Mr. Sherman's views.

Mr. HOWARD favored the appointment of a commission to confer with the Indians as friends, and with a view to bringing hostilities to a close. He did not believe it possible to civilize Indians, and did not believe the Senate ought to attempt to settle the whole Indian question. It ought to legislate with reference to hostile bands, and with a view to putting an end to the existing war. It would be time enough next winter to discuss the larger problem of the disposition of all Indians.

Mr. MERRILL condemned the Indian policy of the Government as unjust and oppressive, tending only to rob the Indians of their homes and land. It would be impossible to absorb the Indians into the white population. That meant nothing but extermination. He appealed to the Senate to pass a law that would not be a rope of sand—to make an agreement and stand by it.

Mr. THAYER did not advocate extermination of the Indians. No matter who was to blame for the difficulties existing, it was the duty of Congress to secure peace if possible. It would be better to spend a million now than five hundred millions a year hence. The people of the border were not in favor of war. Speaking in behalf of every class of the community on the border, he would say nothing was so abhorred as an Indian war. Even thieves and gamblers dreaded an Indian war. He was sorry to say there were thieves and gamblers on the frontier, but it was only because the people of Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis neglected to hang them.

A message was received from the House, announcing its non-concurrence in the bill for the relief of deserters, and asking for a Committee of Conference. The Senate adhered to its amendment and the House must recede from its disagreement or the bill fails. Pending consideration of the Indian bill, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Secretary of the Navy in reply to the resolution of the House stating that the only officers of the navy on the active list, who have been fifty-five years or longer in the service, are Admiral Farragut and Rear Admiral Goldsborough. As to the latter there has been a question, which has given rise to a correspondence with Admiral Goldsborough. The communication was referred and the Secretary called on for copies of the correspondence.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, the Court of Claims was asked for a list of its judgments since March 30th, 1866.

Mr. COLBURN introduced a bill to provide for elections for President and Vice President of the United States in the States to be formed out of the territory included within the late Confederate States, except Tennessee. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. ASHLEY asked leave to introduce and have put on its passage a bill, providing for alternate sessions of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, to be held annually, one in Cleveland and one in Toledo. Objected to, and the bill was not introduced.

On motion of Mr. COBB, the President was requested to communicate any information received at the departments touching the organization of parties for the real or pretended purpose of avenging the death of Maximilian, or intervening in Mexican affairs, and whether any measures had been taken to prevent such organization or sailing of such expedition.

Mr. BUTLER, in reference to an article in the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday commenting on the statement that the rebel Commissioner of Exchange had offered to deliver up without equivalent two thousand Union prisoners, sick and wounded, which offer had been refused, denied the truth of the statement and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read copies of letters and telegrams which passed on that subject. Mr. Butler characterized all the allegations in the article as untrue in fact, and the statement is untrue in inference.

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to offer the following:

Resolved, That the doctrine avowed by the President in his message to Congress of the 15th inst., that the abnegation of rebel States binds the nation to pay their debts incurred prior to the late rebellion, is at war with the principles of international law, a deliberate stab at the National credit, abhorrent to every sentiment of loyalty, and well pleasing only to the vanquished traitors, to whose agency alone the Government of said States were overthrown and discharged.

Mr. BURR objected.

Mr. JULIAN moved to suspend the rules, which was carried, 78 against 18, and under the operation of the previous question the resolution was adopted, 100 against 18, a strict party vote.

Action was taken on similar messages from the Senate. The House non-concurred in the amendment to the act relative to reputed deserters, and asked a committee of conference.

The Senate bill for further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia, was slightly amended and referred to the Judiciary Committee with leave to report any time.

The Speaker announced the following committees: Select Committee on Education in the District of Columbia: Messrs. Stevens, of Pa.; Van Aernam, Williams, of Ind., and Decker. Additional members of the joint select committee on Retrenchment: Jencks and Benjamin.

Mr. McCLURG asked leave to introduce a resolution authorizing the committee on Southern railroads to divide itself in sub-committees to sit at several points for the purpose of taking testimony.

Mr. BROOKS objected.

Mr. SELEYE asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution reciting reported organization of expeditions against Mexico, and requesting the President to issue a proclamation requiring all proper officers of the United States to prevent them.

Mr. ROSS objected. Subsequently Mr. Ross withdrew his objection, and the resolution was introduced and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce a bill to allow mileage to Senators, Representatives and delegates present at the adjourned session.

Mr. BROOMALL objected.

Mr. STEVENS moved to suspend the rules; yeas 46, nays 62, so the bill was not introduced.

Mr. COVODE offered as a question of privilege the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did on the 4th of July, 1867, at the request of the counsel of John H. Surratt, cause to be issued to Stephen F. Cameron, of the rebel army, and one of the most notorious violators of the laws of war, a full pardon for all his crimes, in order that his credibility might be increased as a witness to aid in exculpation of said Surratt from participation in the murder of President Lincoln, thus shewing sympathy with the men who murdered the President; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to examine into the foregoing charge and report the evidence to the House in the first week of the next session, together with all the evidence taken in the impeachment case.

After debate the resolution was agreed to and the preamble rejected.

Mr. BROOKS presented the affidavit of Lillis Hackaday, a colored man, denying the allegations contained in a previous statement presented, which was presented to the Committee on Elections.

Before adjournment the Speaker presented a report from the Secretary of the Interior on the subject of the Washington Monument Association. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to suspend the rules that he might introduce a bill to regulate the selection of officers in the city of Washington, making it the duty of the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen to assemble in joint convention on the first Monday in August, and select by ballot all officers whose appointment was authorized by charter or law or ordinance. The rules were suspended, the bill introduced and passed.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a bill to restore the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the War Department.

Before disposing of the motion, the Speaker presented a message from the Senate, announcing that that body adhered to its amendments to the bill in reference to deserters.

On motion of Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, the House receded from its disagreement.

Adjourned.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Democratic Senatorial Convention---Opening of the Campaign by the Democracs---A Glorious Harvest.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 17, 1867.

The Democratic Senatorial Convention for the district composed of Wayne, Holmes and Knox counties meets in Mansfield to-morrow.

The Democracy open the campaign here by a mass meeting on August 6th. Judge R. P. Ranney and Col. Geo. W. McCook are advertised to address the meeting.

The harvest throughout the backbone county is about closing. The yield of wheat and oats is considerably above the average to the acre, although the breadth of land sown is said to be less than usual. The weather is glorious and the corn and potato crops are coming forward finely.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

An Incendiary Fire---State Normal Institute in Session.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 17, 1867.

Last night about nine o'clock, a barn, the property of the widow of Judge Samuel Hanna, was destroyed by fire. It is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Indiana State Normal Institute opened at Fort Wayne yesterday, and will continue in session several days. Profs. Harvey, of Painesville, and Hancock, of Cincinnati, have the management of the institute. There will be interesting lectures in the evenings during the session.

Match Game of Base Ball.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—A base ball match game was played this afternoon at the Cedar Hall Park between the National Club of Washington, D. C., and the Louisville Club. The result was a victory for the National Club. The score stood 88 to 21. The game was witnessed by a very large number of persons.

Fire at Kingston, C. W.

KINGSTON, C. W., July 17.—A fire to-day destroyed the stores of Gilbert & Yonker, W. G. Praser, L. Moore and L. W. McRae & Co. The fire was caused by a lighted match being accidentally thrown into a partly filled can of benzine.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

John Schlack's machine foundry, in Chicago, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $18,000; insurance $8,000.

The Jamaica *Gleaner*, of the 24th ult., publishes the news from Hayti of the election of Gen. Salnave President of the Republic. The term of office is four years instead of for life as under the old Constitution.

Sneak thieves made a raid on F. Steeb's Broker Office, on Third street, Philadelphia, Tuesday afternoon, and took twenty-five hundred dollars in money and stocks. No arrests have been made.

The Senate has re-considered the confirmation of Captain Wise as Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department, his testimony before the Joint Ordnance Committee not being satisfactory to that Committee, who called the attention of the Senate to it.

Whisky distillers, representing large interests in Cincinnati, New York and Philadelphia, are in Washington seeking a modification of the Internal Revenue regulations on distillation, storage, sales, &c. They represent that they will be compelled to cease operations unless there be some modification of what they represent as exceedingly rigorous regulations, whose effect is virtually to drive honest manufacturers out of business, and encourage the grossest frauds upon the Revenue.

Late Fort Harker correspondence says: The statement that the Osage Indians are on the war path is confirmed by gentlemen just from their country. Col. Leavenworth, Indian agent, received orders from Washington not to distribute annuity until Indian affairs assume a more peaceful shape.

Mr. Conway, who was sent South by the Union League and Congressional Committee, reports two thousand Union Leagues in the eleven Southern States, with a membership of 200,000 loyal votes.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate, Tuesday, were the following: Oscar J. Averill, Collector of the Twenty-seventh District of New York; Fred. M. Williams, Assessor of the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania; Willis B. Goodwin, Postmaster of Jeffersonville, Indiana: Andrew J. Baker, Postmaster of Seymour, Indiana.

A Quebec dispatch of yesterday says: M. Chanveau has succeeded in forming an administration, as follows: Mr. Chanveau, Premier, Secretary and Registrar; Mr. Duncan, Treasurer; Mr. Ommet, Attorney General; Mr. Archambault, Commissioner of Public Works; Mr. Berubven, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Mr. Deboucherville, Speaker of the Legislative Council; Mr. Irwine, Solicitor General. Their salaries are three thousand dollars to each, except the Premier, who has four thousand dollars, and the Solicitor General ten thousand dollars.

The steamer Sylvan Stream, on a trial trip from Harlem, New York, yesterday morning struck a rock opposite the city, and soon after went down. All the passengers were saved.

Colorado Jewett has published a proclamation in which he denies any knowledge of the identity of leading Southern rebels in Canada with the assassination conspirators, and advises his Southern countrymen to support the present Congress and the military bills as temporary forms that are essential to their reconstruction.

WEEVIL PROOF WHEAT.—The Washington *Reporter* of this week says: "Mr. John Thompson, of Buffalo township, showed us the other day a fine specimen of wheat of this year's growth commonly known as the weevil-proof variety, which in point of productiveness certainly surpasses most other kinds raised by our farmers. The grain is among the largest we have ever seen, and is remarkably solid and flinty in appearance. Mr. T. informs us last year—when the wheat crop in the county was almost a total failure—he raised one hundred and eight dozen of this variety, which yielded him when threshed out, just ninety-six bushels. This year he has a little over four hundred dozen; and feels confident that his yield will be in the neighborhood of three hundred and fifty bushels. This wheat, as its name implies is not subject to the ravages of the weevil, and in view of its large yield is certainly the most desirable kind for our farmers to raise."

MAXIMILIAN.

HIS TRIAL AND LAST DAYS

Full Account of the Trial of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia.

The following account of the trial of the Imperialists is translated from the Mexican journal *La Sombra de Arteaga*, of Queretaro, June 18:

"The three days propogation granted by the supreme Government to the counsel of the criminals for their further defense having expired, an order from headquarters organized the court-martial, and in virtue of the orders from headquarters the Adjutant-General issued his order as follows:

Army Corps of the North, Adjutant-General's Office, Queretaro, Mexico.—At 8 o'clock on the 13th, court-martial will organize, and be composed of the following officers: President—Lieutenant-Colonel Platon Sanchez. Members—Captain Jose V. Ramirez, Captain Miguel Lojero, Captain Ignacio Jurado. Captain Juan Rueday Auza, Captain Jose Verastigue, Captain Lucas Villagrau. This court-martial will meet at the appointed hour, at the Theater Iterbide, in conformity with article 8 and paragraph 5 of general orders of army regulations No. 37. All officers not on duty will attend punctually on the court-martial, at the place and time mentioned. At 6 o'clock, A. M., will be formed in front of the Temple of Capuchinas, fifty mounted riflemen, of Galeana, with their corresponding officers, armed and equipped; and fifty men of the battalion of the guard "of the supreme powers," likewise with their arms, equipments and officers, both of which detachments will place themselves under the orders of Colonel Miguel Palacios, commanding 2d brigade.

[Signed] SIERRA.

Countersigned MEDINA.

At 8 o'clock A. M., on the 12th of June, the court-martial assembled at the Theater of Iturbide, and the audience was very large. The stage was occupied by the Court, leaving the rest of the Theater to the spectators. The right of the stage was occupied by the members of the Court, and on the left, and immediately opposite, were placed three stools for the criminals and seats for their counsel. The most profound emotion was depicted in the countenances of all, and the silence that reigned in the circle could almost be felt. Messrs. Miramon and Mejia were brought to the Theater at 9 o'clock in the morning, in a coach, escorted by a company of riflemen of Galeana, covering front and rear of the vehicle, flanked by a company of the "supreme powers" on one side, and one company of the 4th battalion on the other. In this wise they arrived, and were delivered over to the officers in charge of the court room. The President opened the Court. The members and the counsel took their seats, all being in strict uniform. The Judge Advocate, Lieutenant Colonel Aspiroz, read the charges, after which was read the order from the Commander-in-Chief.

The previously taken declarations of the prisoners, first, Maximilian, then Miramon and Mejia, were read. Next followed the confession and charges, after which there was some slight unavoidable interruptions, such as, for example, Maximilian asked that he be permitted to call three lawyers of Mexico to defend him. He also desired Baron Magnus to be called; that he had matters of his family to arrange, and also matters of a national character touching Venice, Italy, and Austria, of the utmost importance to those countries. The General-in-Chief granted the prayer of Maximilian, forwarding his dispatch to General Porfirio Diaz. The latter, however, would not allow the telegram to pass into that city, on account of its being besieged, stating that he must have a special permit from the supreme government of the same, which was granted. Maximilian named as his counsel Mr. Jesus Vasquez, of this city, and Eulalio Errega, Mariano Riva Palacio and Rafael Nartinez de la Torre, of the city of Mexico. Miramon nominated Messrs. Jauregui, of San Luis Potosi, and Ambrosio Moreno, of Queretaro. Mejia nominated Mr. Prospero C. Vega, also of Queretaro.

The counsel having read their acceptation of the defense, other documents of a preliminary character were presented and read, but the rapidity of the reading and the confusion in the proceedings do not enable us, at present, to give a detailed account of them, according to numbers and dates, or of their exact statements. We will, therefore, content ourselves only with speaking of the main ones. Among the documents regarding Maximilian, outside of the petition aforesaid, there was one protesting against the jurisdiction of the court-martial, claiming it to be an illegal proceeding against his person, inasmuch as it was based upon the law of the 25th of January, 1862, decreeing against traitors to the country; and that he, being a foreigner, could not be a traitor to the country that is not his own, and over which he exercised such high functions that he believed himself unamenable to the law. There was also a petition, directed by Maximilian to the President, asking an interview, and the answer of the President, stating that the interview could not be granted, because of the limited time allowed by law for his trial, but that he could address him in writing anything he chose to say. An order from Headquarters also advised the Judge Advocate that any protest or exceptions taken by the accused shall be properly certified, and a copy of it given to those interested. Mention was also made of the certificate of illness of Maximilian, arguing in favor of the prisoner being removed to some other place, for change of air.

Next was read the protest of Miramon and Mejia against the jurisdiction of the court, which being refused, they again excepted to, because they were denied the right to appeal, there being no Supreme Court in the nation, and they asked only that they be furnished a certified copy of the rulings of the court. These proceedings having been gone through with the accused, Thomas Mejia, was brought into court, and was seated on a stool, guarded on each side by an escort of the "supreme powers." Mr. Prospero commenced the defense. We have heard a great deal, and have read much, but never have we heretofore felt the admiration inspired in us by the able counsel, filled with the principles of right most applicable to the case, delivered by the heart and inspired by the most liberal principles of our great code, the Constitution of 1857. This masterpiece of oratory moved profoundly the entire audience. The points of the defense were three:—1. The meaning of the law of January 25. 2. Its application to the defendant. 3. Its constitutionality. The counsel held that the law of January 25 is only applicable from article 6th to 11th inclusive, because the balance conflicts with the law of nations and cannot subject the accused to the penalties of said law.

The President asked the accused if he had anything to say in his defense. He answered no, that all was said by his counsel, but that if anything was forgotten the counsel would state it in proper time.

Mejia was then led out, and immediately Miguel Miramon was introduced. Messrs. Jauregui and Morena read successively the defense of the accused, with but slight difference in the legal part of the defense, the same points being claimed as were made in the defense of Mejia, regarding the incompetency of the Court and the refusal of the right of appeal. A great many authors were read touching the case in point. But the main point of the defense went to establish the fact that the law of January 25 could not be applied to Miramon; that he was accused of stubborn resistance to the Constitutional Government, his pronunciamento in Puebla, his abstracting the funds of the Convention, his usurpation of power, and, lastly, his last campaigns under the flag of the Empire.

Next followed the trial of the Archduke. Having been confined to his bed for some days previous, he was this day, if anything, worse. Mr. Manuel Aspiroz repaired to the prison, from hence he returned shortly, stating that it was impossible for the prisoner to appear, in consequence of which Messrs. Jesus Maria Vasquez and Fulalio Ortega alternately read the defense. The first part of the defense comprehended all the legal points applicable to the case. It was claimed that the court was incompetent to try the case, that the law could not be applied, and the unconstitutionality of the same, and they strongly argued against the irregularity of the proceedings of the court, in the absence of all witnesses, documents and of proof. The situation in which the defense finds itself is incomplete. That the case under consideration is of such magnitude, involving so many points of international law, history and politics, that the forty-eight hours which were granted are insufficient for its preparation. That the prisoner should not be deprived of the proper means of defense, and more particularly in this case it is imperatively necessary, the nature of the case requires that all the legalities shall be complied with; that calmness and deliberation mark the proceedings, in order that the fair name of this Republic should remain unimpaired before the world, which so anxiously awaits the solution of this social drama. Several authors were cited to sustain the position taken. This court overruled the position taken, and forced the defense to trial, the counsel declaring that they could, but would not keep silent, in view of the incompetency of the court and the illegality of the law, and then commenced giving a history of the prisoner. Mr. Ortega, who was then speaking, said he would answer to the charges made against the prisoner because he was forced to do so, not because there existed any proof sustaining the charges. He ran over the history of the accused, his arrival in Mexico, answering to the charge made against him as an usurper. He said, Maximilian being at Miramar, received a delegation of Mexicans, presented to him by a high functionary of the court of his brother, who came to offer him the crown of Mexico. Maximilian refused to accept the crown until the will of the nation should be known to him. Meanwhile the French occupied Mexico, and under the terror of bayonets the Assembly of Notables was convoked, who voted the creation of an Empire, of which the Archduke was to be the head. Under the influence of the said assembly municipalities gave in their adhesion, and these acts of adhesion were remitted to the Emperor elect. Maximilian, still hesitating, consulted the most eminent jurists in England, and the College of London declared that he was elected by the will of the nation Emperor. The jurists of London, as well as the candidate, ignored the means used in Mexico in order to obtain the unanimity of the people by triumphant parties. Maximilian accepted, not believing himself a usurper, but, on the contrary, its legitimate sovereign; and, moreover, this belief was confirmed by the reception he received on his arrival in this country, unaccompanied by troops, and none with him but his family, the ovations tendered to him in his transit from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and at the places he visited afterwards in the interior of the country. Mr. Ortega denied the charge that Maximilian was there as an instrument of France; that the Archduke had been in conflict with her since the agreement at Miramar, that there France asked the session of Sonora, and he refused it, and even insisted that the article claiming this pretension should be stricken out; that he constantly opposed the demands of the French officials, and this state of affairs lasted until they quit the country. When Maximilian perceived the first symptoms of general discontent he withdrew from the capital, and in Orizaba and Cuernavaca he called around him his Ministers of State, and consulted with them about the legitimacy of his election and the will of the people, and they represented to him the entire fidelity of the people. Most ably did the counsel refute the charge of cruelty charged upon the prisoner. He said the law of the 3d of October was made by Maximilian, when he was cheated into the belief that President Juarez had abandoned the territory, and that one of the articles of that law was dictated by the commander-in-chief of the French. Moreover, this law was only intended as a terror, because never was a a petition for pardon presented but it was conceded. He had given orders that no matter at what hour of the day or night a petition for clemency came, he should at once be informed of it; that neither his rest nor his labors should be regarded, which was strictly observed. Finally, the counsel argued the unconstitutionality of the law of 1862, it being incompatible with the spirit of the Liberal party and the rights of the nation, inasmuch as the conqueror is made the judge of the conquered. The counsel closed, earnestly asking of the members, in the name of civilization and the history which will judge of the terrible deeds done this day, for the defenders of the second independence of Mexico, to save the good name of this country in the eyes of coming generations, that they may forever applaud the crowning of the greatest of victories with the greatest of pardons. Here ended the reading of the eloquent defense.

It was 8 o'clock at night when the President announced that the court stood adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, that the defense could not longer continue, as the court desired to consult counsel in reference to some points in the case.

June 14.—At the stated hour the court-martial, havng gone through the usual form, was declared in session. None of the accused were present. The President asked the counsel for the prisoners if they had anything further to advance for the defense. They answered not at present, but wished to reserve further argument until a later period in the trial. Mr. Manuel Aspiroz, the Judge Advocate, then read the charges against the accused, sustaining the same by certain official documents emanating from the so-called Imperial Government. Mr. Aspiroz united with his known ability a dignified and solemn energy which indicated no doubt as to the result of the trial in the minds of his hearers. Among the accusations against Maximilian, was found that terrible charge of having attempted to prolong the war by his celebrated decree of March 7, in which he created a regency, in case of his death in any of the coming battles. To rebut the effort made by Mr. Vega to overthrow the charges by reason of the absence of any proof of the same, the Judge Advocate said that all the charges were founded upon the notoriety of the acts, and that notoriety was sufficient to establish the accusation. That, according to article 28 of the law of January 25, it would have been sufficient to establish it as a capital offense, even previous to the identification of their persons. The absence of those records and testimony, which the counsel deems so strange, amounts to nothing. They are not needed. The prisoners were captured with arms in their hands, and their crimes are known to the entire world. He concluded by asking that capital punishment be adjudged the accused.

Messrs. Vasquez and Ortega then successively addressed the Court for the defense. The first of these gentlemen carefully refuted the charges, and concluded with these memorable words, addressed to the Court: "If you condemn the Archduke to death, I am not uneasy about a coalition in Europe, or the threatening attitude that the United States may assume towards the Republic. I have confidence in the Liberal armies that have rooted out the French from this soil. But I fear the the universal reproach that will fall upon our country, as an anathema, more than even the sentence of death because of the nullity of the proceedings of this Court." At this point Mr. Ortega proceeded. This gentleman is an orator. We have seen him and were reminded of the beauties of Mirabeau. His audience was held spellbound. He went into the case with that power of impovisation so remarkable in him. He protested against the irregularity of the proceedings. He called attention to the principle in right and law that the Judge Advocate should first read his petition before the defense commences, because the last words to be heard by the Court should be those of the accused. He charged the Judge Advocate with having formed his petition from the answers made by the defense, in view of the proofs furnished by the defense, which is at variance with the legal practice and the rightful nature of all things. He reproached the Judge Advocate with having collated into his petition proof that had not been read during the trial, which, apart from providing that that officer had taken advantage of the suspension of the Court during the night to perfect his accusation, but making points which were suggested to him by the defense, this being against all law in a question where life and death is concerned. It had more the appearance of trying the prisoner on his own statements than by the proofs adduced against him by the prosecution. Regarding the accusation against the Archduke that he attempted to prolong the war by appointing a Regency in case of his death, said the counsel with earnestness and spirit, I declare that Maximilian's subsequent act of abdication at the Cerro de la Campana is in existence. On my honor I can assure you, and likewise can the faultless Liberal, Mariana Rivas, assure you, that in that abdication there is no evidence of a regency. Concerning the article 28, of which the Judge Advocate spoke in justification of the absence of evidence and documentary proofs, all the counsel for the defense answered in so many words, that the times of the Inquisition had passed, in which nothing but the mere forms were all that were required for conviction. They never supposed that Mr. Aspiroz expected the honorable court, whose youthful members were the brave and noble soldiers of the Republic, had assembled for the purpose of condemning, and not convicting. And lastly, that they never believed that the honorable court would make a farce of justice, under a watchword, instead of proceeding according to the dictates of their own consciences. They (the counsel) scorned to entertain this idea of the brave chiefs composing this council. The idea is the offspring of the strange argument of the Judge Advocate.

One of the counsel for the defense, we believe Mr. Vega, asked the Judge Advocate by what right he annulled the order of the Supreme Government, demanded him to proceed according to articles 6 and 11 inclusive, comprised in the law of the 25th of January, omitting the balance, and among them article 22. Mr. Ortego read the order and made a note of the infraction. Mr. Jauregui having closed for the defense, Mr. Mereno presented a protest based upon three propositions, energetically protesting against the admission of evidence subsequent to the trial, inasmuch as the prosecution had been closed up, and the Judge Advocate had ample notification of the defense. Without anything further transpiring, the Court went into secret session for the purpose of passing the sentence. At near ten o'clock at night the court martial dissolved, and we are not at this moment officially informed of the decision.

The court-martial is over, and the republic, after having struggled until they brought their enemies to the bench of the accused, after having beaten them in a thousand fights, will this day decide their fate, either by approving their sentence or extending clemency. The city, the republic, the world, awaits anxiously the results of this terrible drama.

The Last Decree of the Emperor.

Considering that if our death was to happen, the government of the Empire would be headless on account of the absence of its legitimate Regent, Our August wife, the Empress Carlotta; considering that to remedy this great wrong, and to secure on our part the happiness of the Mexican nation, even after our death, it is necessary to leave an established government whom the nation can recognize as the centre of union: considering that it is through the freely convoked Congress which will be decided the form in which it will continue to be constituted, and substitute the present one, which is the monarch, and for the same cause of our absence the government will be deposited in a Regency. We decree:

Article 1. Our Regents of the Empire, in our defeat in case of death, D. Theodosio Lares, D. Jose M. de Lacunza and General Leonardo Marqez.

Article 2. The Regency will govern in accordance with the organic statutes of the Empire.

Article 3. The Regency will convoke Congress, which will definitely constitute the nation after the termination of the war by the action of arms or by amnesty, the legitimate and free election can take place, and that constituted power can assemble.

Article 4. The Regency will cease and also the power with which we invest it in the decree at the installation of the Congress.

Our Minister of Public Instructions is recommended to inform the Regents heretofore named when necessary.

Given at Queretaro, June 10, 1867.
(Signed) J. C. DORIA, Secretary.

Significant Reply of Maximilian.

The following question was put to Maximilian during the trial:

"Are you willing to admit that you are responsible for all the strife that occurred in Mexico since the evacuation of the country by the French?"

"No," he answered. "Juarez is responsible for it all. After the departure of the French I sent a message to Juarez and proposed to him to proclaim a general amnesty, and to grant a full pardon to all who had been identified with me and the Imperial cause. Juarez refused this, and I had no course left but to remain and to do all in my power to protect a large proportion of the Mexican people."

New York Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, July 7.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day, Mr. Murphy's amendment to the suffrage clause, imposing property qualification, and three years residence on negroes, was rejected.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Soldiers' Relief Bill.

The Detention of Monsieur Dano in Mexico.

HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST WALRUSSIA

The Veto and the Impeachment.

Ninety-Three Millions in Gold in the Treasury.

The Alleged Assassination Agreement.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1867.

The Soldiers' Relief Bill.

Both Houses to-day finally passed the following bill, which is represented as being of unusual interest to Ohio: *Be it enacted, etc.*. That no soldier or sailor shall be taken or held to be a deserter from the army or navy who faithfully served according to his enlistment until the 19th day of April, 1865, and who without proper authority or leave first obtained, did quit his command or refuse to serve after said date; but nothing herein contained shall operate as a remission of any forfeiture incurred by any such soldier or sailor, of his pay bounty, pension or other allowances, but this act shall be construed solely as a removal of any disability such soldier or sailor may have incurred by the loss of his citizenship in consequence of his desertion.

The French Minister in Mexico.

The French Legation here is confident that if Juarez prevents the departure of Monsieur Dano, the French Minister, from Mexico, Napoleon will at once send orders to the French men-of-war in the West Indies and Gulf to proceed to Vera Cruz and demand him. The idea that he is to be exchanged for Almonte, Maximilian's Minister to France, is ridiculed on the ground that Juarez only wants Almonte to put him to death.

Claim Against Russia.

A claim of over three hundred thousand dollars has been laid before Congress by the heirs of one Captain Perkens, who is alleged to have spent that amount for the Russian Government in the territory which our Government has lately purchased. The claimants ask that amount to be withheld from the appropriation to be made to pay for Wal Russia.

Land Sales.

Recent returns from the local office at Bayfield, Wis., received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, represent that 10,872 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of June last, 8,757 acres of which were located with Agricultural College scrip, and the remainder taken up with military warrants and sold for cash, the cash sales realizing $2,229.

The Cincinnati Depository.

A dispatch was this morning received at the Treasury Department from the special agent appointed to examine into the books and accounts and moneys on hand in the United States Depository at Cincinnati, announcing that the cash on hand agreed in every particular with the books of the office, and the returns made to the Treasurer.

The Veto.

It is understood that the President will hardly be prepared to send in his veto before Friday or Saturday. Congress seems somewhat impatient at the unexpected delay. Those favoring impeachment seem inclined to improve the opening to bring the impeachment question before the House in some shape.

The Treasury.

The amount of gold in the vaults of the Treasury Department to-day was ninety-three millions of dollars, of which amount about twenty-one millions was in gold certificates.

The agreement purporting to have been written by Booth and others, and which was handed to Mathews, the actor, to be delivered to the editor of the *Intelligencer*, but was destroyed by him, and a copy of which was offered in evidence by counsel for defense in the Surratt case to-day, but was rejected by Judge Fisher, was signed, Mathews says, by Booth, Payne, Atzerott and Harold, in the order named, and by none others, and was an agreement to kill President Lincoln. It sets forth that the agreement was entered into between them on that day, April 14th, 1865, and that conspiracy to abduct having failed and been abandoned, and Richmond having fallen, the parties named that day determined to kill that night. In the original letter the last three words were italicized.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1867.

UNFOUNDED.

There is not the slightest foundation for the statement that a war steamer has been sent from the navy yard to watch the Austrian fleet expected in Mexican waters to demand the body of Maximilian. No vessels have been ordered to the coast of Mexico for any such purpose.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AND UNION MEN.

The committee on the treatment of prisoners, of war and Union citizens, have issued circulars requesting all persons who possess important information to forward the same to John Shanks, M. C., Washington; Wm. A. Pile, M. C., St. Louis; Abner C. Harding, M. C., Monmouth, Ill.; Aaron F. Stevens, M. C., Nassua, N. H., or Wm. Munger, M. C., Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Serious Charge Against an Indian Superintendent--Eleven Deaths from Cholera at Fort Harker.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, July 17.—Great indignation is expressed by the loyal people here at the supposition that Col. Wortham, Superintendent of the Southern Indians, is about to award the contract for the removal of the Witchilaw Indians to straw bidders, represented by a Mr. Rector, who who was a Brigadier General in the rebel service. The bonds have not been approved by the United States District Attorney, and protests and affidavits have been forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, asking for a new letting. It is charged the agent of the Witchilaws and Superintendent are in the ring.

There were eleven deaths from cholera at Fort Harker on Monday, among them Mrs. Sternburg, wife of the Post Surgeon.

MEXICO.

Another Revolution on Foot---The Capture of Santa Anna.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—The steamship Herdine, two and a half days from Tampico, arrived here yesterday. She was seized by the United States authorities, and awaits orders from the Treasury Department. Her officers report that Gomez issued a proclamation declaring Tamaplipas a sovereign State. Gomez and Canales were raising troops to capture Tampico. They utterly ignore Juarez, and will proclaim either themselves or Ortega at the head of the Government; that Santa Anna had been taken out of the steamer Virginia, but the Mexican officers who made the arrest placed his sword under the American flag, and walked under instead of over it.

FROM RICHMOND.

The August Convention----State Educational Convention.

RICHMOND, July 17.—A large number of the most prominent citizens are getting up a call for the appointment of delegates to the August Convention.

The State Educational Convention at Lynchburg has elected Prof. Jerome B. Minor, President. Dr. Sears, agent of the Peabody fund, delivered an address before the Convention to-night on the importance of popular education. He afterwards held an informal conference with the members with reference to the Peabody fund.

Fenian Demonstration at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 17.—The Fenian demonstration here to-day was a great success. Nearly 500 Fenian soldiers turned out in procession, together with a large number of civilians from almost every quarter. Generals Spear, O'Neil and other notables were present.

Registration in Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 15.—Registration returns in Princess Ann county gives the whites a majority of 260. Complete returns in Warwick county—whites, 128; colored 279.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Mediation of United States Accepted by Peru and Chile.

Martial Law Declared in Caledonia by Spain.

The U. S. Schoolship Macedonian in British Waters.

The Great Naval Review at Spithead.

Correction.

[The following correction of the Cable dispatch from Paris, published yesterday, has been sent us by the Associated Press Agent: In the last cable dispatch, dated Paris July 16th, evening, alter to read as follows: In response to an appeal of the Pope for assistance in repelling an anticipated attack upon the city of Rome, the Emperor Napoleon notified the King of Italy of the threatened movement of Garibaldi. The batteries formerly erected by the French around Rome, and not the old Roman defenses, are to be rebuilt and strengthened for defensive operations.]

Mediation Accepted.

PARIS, July 17.—The *Moniteur* to-day announces that Chile and Peru have accepted, with certain reservations, the proffered mediation of the Government of the United States in their quarrels with Spain.

Martial Law in Spain.

LONDON, July 7.—The reports from Madrid say the Spanish government has declared martial law in the Province of Caledonia, where it was previously reported Gen. Prim had landed.

The U. S. Schoolship Macedonian.

LONDON, July 27.—A telegram from Plymouth reports the arrival of the United States sloop-of-war Macedonian, with a large number of American midshipmen on board. The Macedonian would immediately proceed to Spithead to witness the great naval review.

The Great Naval Pageant.

LONDON, Evening, July 17.—The great naval review in honor of the visit of His Majesty, Abdel Azis, Sultan of Turkey, took place to-day, off Spithead, and was the most magnificent spectacle ever witnessed in English waters. A high wind which prevailed from the north-west tended to increase the interest and excitement of the occasion, though interfering with the comfort of spectators. The English Squadron numbered eighty vessels, ships, yachts and tenders, the vessels of war proper embracing the following ships:

Ironclads—Minotaur, 26 guns; Achilles, 26 guns; Lord Clyde, 23 guns; Bellerophon, 14 guns; Warrior, 32 guns; Black Prince, 41 guns; Valiant, 24 guns; Pallas, 26 guns; Royal Sovereign, turret ship, 5 guns; Prince Albert, turret ship, 4 guns; Wivern, turret ship, 4 guns; Research, 4 guns; Viper, twin screw, 2 guns; Vixen, twin screw, 4 guns, and Water-witch, hydraulic propellor, 4 guns.

Unarmored Squadron—The Victoria, 102 guns; Duncan, 81 guns; Donelth, 100 guns; Revenge, 73 guns; Royal George, 72 guns; St. George, 72 guns; Irresistible, 60 guns; Lion, 60 guns; Princess Royal, 73 guns; Mersey, 37 guns; Liffey, 21 guns; Liverpool, 35 guns; Phœbe, 35 guns; Sylla, 21 guns; Terrible, paddle, 19 guns; Gladiator, paddle, 6 guns; Nymph, 4 guns; Daphne, 4 guns.

Unarmored Gunboats—Lee, Stork, Fancy, Redwing, Pigeon, Clinker, Bullfrog, Fervent, Orwell, Magnet, Pheasant, and Hyena, each mounting two guns.

The Minotaur bore the flag of Rear Admiral Worden as second in command, and held the southeast berth of the line armored squadron, which occupied a position near to the Isle of Wight. The Victoria, screw, three decker, bore the flag of Admiral Pasley, Commander-in-Chief, and held the south-east berth of the unarmored squadron, the line of which was held in a sharp position nearest Portsmouth. The squadron mounted 1,100 guns, and the naval portion alone represented a capacity of 106,000 tons, and a nominal power of engines, 23,000 horses. A thousand vessels were filled with spectators, within seeing distance of the grand pageant. Queen Victoria was present in the Royal yacht. The Sultan and suite were on board the Royal yacht Osborne. Ismail Pacha, the Sovereign of Egypt, and suite, were on board the Helvia. The Prince of Wales, both Houses of Parliament, Lords of the Admiralty, and members of the Government, were also present. The shores of Gosport and Isle of Wight were lined with myriads of people who witnessed with eager concern the evolutions of the fleet, including a mock battle. A royal salute was fired in honor of the Queen and Royal visitors, and the yards of all the ships were manned.

To-night, at nine o'clock, the entire squadron was illuminated, presenting a very picturesque appearance.

Capital Punishment in Austria.

VIENNA, July 17.—The Imperial diet of Austria to-day rejected the bill for the abolition of capital punishment throughout the limits of the Empire.

Maximilian's Mother.

LONDON, Evening, July 17.—Verona letters state that the Arch Duchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor of Austria and Maximilian, gives evidence of insanity.

Kossuth a Candidate for Parliament.

PESTH, July 17.—Louis Kossuth is announced as a candidate for the Hungarian Parliament from the town of Waltzau, in the county of Pesth.

Movements of Steamers.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, July 17.—The steamship England, which was to have sailed for New York, is detained in consequence of an accident to her machinery.

QUEENSTOWN, July 17.—The steamship Hecla from New York touched here this afternoon.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, July 17.—Consols, 94⅝; 5-20's, 72¾; Illinois Central, 77¼; Erie 61¼; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated, 22½.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, July 17, Evening.—United States bonds, 75¾.

Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 17, Evening.—Cotton somewhat firmer during the day, without change in prices. Sales 1,500 bales middling uplands at 10½; Orleans, 10¾. Corn, 36s for new mixed western. Wheat, 13s 6d for California white. Barley, oats and peas unchanged. Provisions—Pork steady at 73s 6d. Beef, 140s ₶ bbl. Lard and bacon unchanged. Cheese, 58s for American. Petroleum spirits, 9d; refined, 1s 2½d ₶ gallon.

London Markets.

LONDON, Evening, July 17.—No quotable change in markets. Market for sugar steady at 25s 6d. Iron firm at 5 s.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1867.

STRIKERS GONE TO WORK.

The laborers at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, have returned to work at slightly increased wages.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steamer Nevada, from Graytown, with California passengers, arrived to-day. The steamer Virginia, from Liverpool, arrived.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

The distillery of Jacob Boehm, East 26th street, was burned this evening. Several adjoining houses were destroyed. Total loss, $100,000; supposed to be insured.

SUICIDE.

P. L. Woodford committed suicide to-day at the Hoffman House.

Harvard College Commencement----Degrees Confirmed.

BOSTON, July 17.—The annual commencement exercises of the Harvard College took place to-day. The literary performance appeared to give much satisfaction. The election of the Board of Overseers resulted in the choice of Henry Lee, Jno. Andrew, Ralph W. Emerson, J. Ingersoll, and Seth Sweetzer. The Corporation voted to establish a Dental school in connection with the College. The honorary degrees confirmed are as follows: Master of Arts—George Woodbury Burrett, San Francisco; Wm. H. Whitmore, Boston; Charles G. Leland, Philadelphia; Henry Mitchell, Nantucket; Wm. D. Howells, Cambridge. Doctor of Laws—George Peabody, of London; Prof. B. J. Pierce, Cambridge.

From the Dominion of Canada.

MONTREAL, July 17.—Messrs. Cartier and Galt have prayed Her Majesty to be allowed to decline the title of Companion of the Bath.

Maj. Gen. Pitcher, superintendent of the United States military academy at West Point, is stopping at St. Lawrence Hall.

Canada, at the Paris Exposition, carried off three gold medals, thirteen silver and twenty-nine bronze, besides forty-three honorable mentions.

Opposed to Reconstruction.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 17.—Ex-Senator B. W. Hall, delivered a speech at Atlanta, yesterday. He takes decided grounds against reconstruction under the military bill, and advises the people to reject the terms.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

Thirty-Second Day's Proceedings.

Matthews' Testimony Ruled Out.

Weichman's Evidence Again Attacked.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1867.

After considerable argument on both sides, Judge Fisher ruled out Matthews's testimony, saying it might have been the very object of the conspirators to thus screen some of the parties to the conspiracy by getting up this agreement.

Matthews was re-called and examined. Witness explained his testimony of yesterday. Some of the papers had stated he had said Booth had handed witness the letter with an air of great secresy. He wished to say it was not so. There was no air of secrecy about the manner in which Booth handed witness the paper.

Gen. Thomas T. Eckert identified the Booth diary and the loose leaf containing the letter to Dr. Stewart, alluded to as in Booth's hand writing.

Detective Clarvoe testified the time of his transit from Albany to Montreal was nineteen hours, and from Montreal to New York twenty-three hours.

John T. Ford testified that Weichman told him in Carroll Prison that he had told the Secretary of War where John Surratt was at the time of the assassination. He said he had told him he was in Montreal.

At the instance of Mr. Pierrepont, the court ordered the question and answer about Montreal to be stricken out.

The witness resumed—Weichman told him Surratt was in Canada the day of the assassination, because he had seen a dispatch from Surratt dated the 12th.

L. Maddox re-called—Witness was in Carroll prison with Weichman. Witness went with Weichman to Windsor Building, where an examination was had.

Question—Did you hear an officer tell Weichman that if he didn't testify to more than he had he would hang him?

Mr. Carrington—I object. Your Honor has already ruled it out.

The Court—You must put the question so as to make it apply to this trial.

Mr. Merrick stated he had no further witness to examine to-day. He had sent for a witness who had telegraphed he would be here to-night. He could now state to counsel on the other side that the defense expected to close their testimony to-morrow. The court knew how the defense had been embarrassed in obtaining the presence of their witnesses here. It was a difficult matter to get witnesses from British domains.

The court acquiesced in the remarks, and a recess until to-morrow was taken.

NEW ORLEANS.

No Epidemic in Cuba---Generals Rousseau and Ord---Schools for Colored Children.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—The American Consul at Santiago De Cuba, writes to Collector Kellogg that there is no epidemic there, nor contagious or infectious diseases in any of the posts of his consular district.

Generals Rousseau and Ord are in the city—the former on a visit to his friends.

The Common Council has adopted an ordinance providing for Common School education for colored children, and appropriating $60,000 for their maintenance.

A joint meeting of City Councils is to be held to-morrow night, it is supposed to take steps for the withdrawal from circulation of the larger denominations of city notes.

Destructive Fire at Jersey City---Loss $500,000.

NEW YORK, July 17.—This morning a fire broke out at North Point, Jersey City. The following are the chief losers: Wm. E. Dodge & Co., box manufacturers; Field & Son, machine works; the Hudson River Cement Works; Derby, Snow & Prentiss's lumber yards; Franklin Boiler Works. Other buildings and property were damaged. The losses amounted to half a million dollars, including Dodge & Co., planing and moulding mill, $350,000; insured for $200,000; Field & Son, iron foundry, loss $55,000; insured for $30,000; Derby, Snow & Prentiss, loss $30,500; fully insured; Cement Works, $25,000; insured for $15,000. Two firemen were slightly burned.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Interesting Correspondence---Annexation to the United States Proposed---Its Open Discussion Among the People---King Kamehameha V. Unpopular---His Indignities to Americans---Insolence of British and French Officials.

HONOLULU, May 14, 1867.

A residence of some length of time here has enabled me to collect a few facts in reference to the King of the Cannibals that I think would interest the people of the States, and I have accordingly noted down our situation here, in order that, if any longing eyes are looking this way for a foothold in the Pacific, the people may the better understand the position, and see how easy it will be to secure more dominion without money and without price, as a revolution and annexation to the United States are now openly (as they have for a long time been secretly) discussed.

The population is about sixty-two thousand, of whom two thousand are Americans, and the rest French, English and Jews—the sugar plantations being largely owned by the Americans.

King Kamehameha is the first revolutionist in his dominions. In 1864, he, by his own will and act, abrogated the liberal Constitution of 1852, and substituted one of his own framing, forcing it upon his people against their wishes. He declared that he would not take the oath to the old Constitution, and that he had a right to annul it, and to make a new one himself, thus throwing the people out of the question altogether, he knowing that there was no chance of success for his scheme to subvert it.

During the debate of '64, one delegate, an American, said, that "as the King was governing without having taken the oath, as prescribed by the Constitution of 1852, they might be setting a bad precedent for grest nations," and asked "what the English people would be likely to do, if the Prince of Wales, in coming to the throne, should declare that he could not take the revuisite oath?" Another member, also an American of venerable appearance, and for nearly forty years a resident here, and perhaps the most influential man with the natives in the Kingdom, warned the Ministers that the clauses of the new Constitution, muzzling the press and limiting the right of suffrage, would fail to produce the effects intended and avowed, would fail to produce the effect intended and avowed, of repressing revolutionary measures among the people, and said "that if a revolutionary period should occur, the Hawaiian Government would have but one hundred soldiers to put an end to it, and they would be of no use."

I have been informed by Americans that but for our war, this upsetting of the Constitution by Kamehameha would not have been attempted. They look upon that act of the King, and upon the support he had from members of his Cabinet, as one of the events which took place abroad, when almost all the world thought the United States had gone to pieces. The main advocate and staunch sustainer of the King's despotic acts at that time and subsequently, is, I very much regret to say, an American, then Attorney-General, now Minister of Finance, and at present on a mission to Washington. His countrymen here, very naturally dislike and distrust him, and the Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions has written from Boston, that they considered him as their worst enemy. He is also, a conspicuous supporter of the English Bishop, who is always working against us here, like a mole under ground.

The King, aware that he himself was a revolutionist in 1864, is now apprehensive that the tide may turn, and that his people may discard him and his constitution together. His Ministers who stood by him, are quaking for fear that they will lose place, salary and all that pertains to office. One impediment in the way of an immediate revolution, is the want of a successor who possesses the confidence of the people. Had the King's sister, Victoria, lived to this day, I believe she would be at this moment on the throne. She held on to our missionaries, and with her father, refused to go over to the English Bishop. She was with us while she lived, and her death leaves us without any one to the line of succession in our interests, unless it be one young chief, of good birth, but who is a common drunkard, with his property under guardianship. The English Bishop has his candidates, male and female, Queen Emma for one, who has completely taken possession of by that faction of priests and nuns, and a young chief, of low birth and no intellect, whom his Lordship styles a Hawaiian saint. The French Bishop thought he had secured a candidate, but I believe he has been disappointed.

Thus situated, I think things will go on for the present without disturbance from within, and the late news from Europe shows that France and England may have enough to do near at home to keep them fully occupied there. We hear, with as much gratification as surprise, of the acquisition of the Russian territory in the Pacific, and the news has fallen upon the King and upon the English and French here like the hand-writing on the wall. The full significance of this most important event is quite apparent to our countrymen here, and they take care not to let their foreign friends remain in the dark if they are found to need enlightenment on the subject.

Before many years pass British Columbia will be no longer British, and with the whole Pacific coast under our flag, we shall need these islands more than ever.

The election for the Legislature will come off January 1, 1868, and our countrymen and the natives, who have not voted under the new Constitution, and to show their distaste for it, and for the manner in which it was forced upon the people, will go to the polls with the expectation of carrying a majority of the members and thus obtaining the control of the Legislature and of the succession for two years. The Legislature thus constituted will surely clash with the King, and, unless he modifies his tone very much and submits to the laws which will be introduced, he may go to the wall without much ceremony. I suppose that as our Government has taken such a decided stand about the stay of our ships here, and has not hesitated to put the question at issue without circumlocution or ceremony, there will be no difficulty in deciding the matter at Washington. Our countrymen, lay and clerical, will feel themselves left in the lurch if the views of the Hawaiian Government should prevail over their wishes.

Having always had the kindest treatment from the government of the United States and from our ships of war, this government, and particularly its ministers, English and French, are inclined to presume too far upon the forbearance of the United States, and do not hesitate to adopt a tone toward us that they would not venture upon towards either England or France, either directly or indirectly, if their grievances in those quarters should be even as pressing as they have been in times past. Mr. Wyllie, a Scotchman, a Monarchist, and our constant enemy, was Minister of Foreign Relations from 1845 until his death, in 1865. He told an American merchant of the first standing, "that he had his office full of claims of our citizens, and that none of them had ever been paid nor ever would be;" that "the government of the United States changed every four years, and that the new administration forgot or did not care what happened under the old."

Before his death, Mr. Wyllie, anxious to keep an American out of the Foreign office, arranged it is said, that Mr. Devarigny, a Frenchman and a Catholic, and then and for years the clerk of the French Cousul, should succeed him; at all events, Devarigny, a French adventurer, and a waif from California, is now the person who writes letters, about the *Lackawanna*, as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The King and the English and French faction in apportioning the offices, do no more for Americans than they can avoid, and are very adroit in arranging matters so that their own schemes can be carried on, and so that complaint as to the unfairness cannot very readily be made. However, there are two cases which I think should be pressed upon.

The Board of Education dispenses the school fund, and was originally organized as a department under the influence of our missionaries, but for whom there would not have been an educated Hawaiian extant to-day, King included, and to whom the Hawaiians are indebted for their written language, and for all the literature they possess.

The English Bishop is now a member of this board, and controls it, while the American Mission is totally excluded from it and has been for years. It is the Bishop's policy to supercede American teachers and teaching in the schools, and to educate the rising generation with other ideas. He needs a check, and considering what is due to our mission in educating this people, I think it a fair matter for diplomatic representation. The English and French take up such matters, and why can't we? And again, as the bulk of the mail matter is American, and hardly ever leaves the Islands except under our flag, an American should be postmaster, and not an Englishman, as at present.

The Minister of Interior is an Englishman, a doctor by profession, who was on board an American whale ship before the mast, and discharged here at Honolulu. He is said to be the original of "Dr. Longhost," in Herman Melville's story of "Omoo." He is a man of irascible temper, and is a red hot John Bull. He is one of the Cabinet trio who concocted the letters about the Lackawanna, the Frenchman a second, and Mr. Phillips the third. If Mr. Phillips was not present (but I think he was,) then the King presiding, would, of course, find harmony and agreement at the board. Supposing Mr. Phillips to have been present, I believe that he interposed no objections.

To me, the idea of this tea party presuming to ask questions of the United States, is in the highest degree absurd. I have ascertained that the Chief Justice and Chancellor of the Kingdom, our countryman, and of irreproachable character, and of the highest standing at home and here, knew nothing of the proceedings of the Cabinet about the Lackawanna, until the matter was closed, and that he disapproved of their action altogether. If he felt it indispensable for the preservation of his throne, to overthrow a constitution which had been legally framed, submitted and adopted twelve years before, and to substitute in its stead his own authority as derived from his grandfather, without regard to the rights of his people acquired since that period, because he had a republic for his neighbor, it does not seem to me that he can have very friendly feelings towards that republic, and I don't believe he has.

The King had cleared out from Honolulu directly after the news came that Queen Emma was to come in the Vanderbilt, and did not return until the Vanderbilt had left. All felt at once that he had put a slight upon an American Admiral and our flag that he would not have ventured to do had an English or French Admiral brought the Queen back. Doubtless, he did not want to receive Queen Emma, but unless I am greatly mistaken, he would have waited for her under an English or French flag.

I was visiting the other day at the house of a lawyer, from Boston, a man of quiet temperament, and long a resident here, and greatly in the confidence of the community, native and foreign, and in talking over matters he said, "We all felt it as an insult that the King did not stay here to receive Admiral Thatcher." I put that conduct of the King down in the same list of slights towards Americans which, to go back no further than to the funerals of the infant Prince and of the late King, during our war, manifested itself then very conspicuously, by assigning a prominent place to "His Lordship, the Bishop of Honolulu and clergy" (English), and to "His Lordship, the Roman Catholic Bishop and clergy" (French), and gave no other place to our missionaries but to follow those functionaries, under the heading of "Ministers of Other Denominations." Accordingly they could not attend.

He owes all that he is to the kind and thoughtful solicitude of the American mission, which took him in his tender years, with his brothers and the children of the chiefs generally, from out of the streets of Honolulu, and placed him and them in an excellent mission family to be nurtured among the influences of a good New England home. His people owe everything that has elevated them beyond and far beyond all other kindred cases in the Pacific in education, morals and in the pursuits of the business of life, to our missionaries. And the Islands owe their commercial and agricultural development to our countrymen. We should, therefore, insist that our mission should have a fair chance to maintain its due influence with the people, and not to be crowded out of office to let the English Bishop have full swing; that certain offices be filled by Americans; the post-office, for instance, and let this government know plainly that American interests must be conceded the first place, as of right belongs to them, and never be ignored or neglected on any occasion whatever.

The Islands if they could now come into our hands could be fortified, and made secure for our shipping in the event of future wars. In case of a war with England, our people in Oregon and California, and the territories, would overrun and hold British Columbia, which would give us the whole coast. By holding the Islands, no depots for operations from the sea would be open to any hostile naval power; and such powers would be situated as the Spaniards now are in respect to Chile and Peru without a base in striking distance.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Steinway the First over all Exhibitors.

The International Jury, refined and competent judges, have distinctly classified the Steinway piano *first* and *before* the Chickering, and thereby awarded to Messrs. Steinway the *first* gold medal of merit and the *second* to Chickering notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions, by nearly all the adherents of the old system in Paris, to have the names arranged alphabetically, which the Supreme Jury as well as the Imperial Commission refused to do; and the names remained in order of merit, as the official report of the Jury will show.

We repeat that the securing of a ribbon—the lowest grade of the Legion of Honor—by Mr. Chickering, through influential friends, from the *French Government* is an entirely *personal and outside matter, without the slightest connection with the awards at the Exposition*, not being recommended by or known to the Jury; and however it may be used as an "advertising dodge," to make people believe the contrary, it will never make the Chickering *second medal* in order of merit equal to the Steinway *first*—so distinctly classified by the International Jury, whose decision alone must be regarded as the true standard of excellence.—*New York Weekly Review.*

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—GIRL—A good Girl or middle aged woman, to whom a permanent home in the suburbs and best wages will be given. None but a first rate person need apply. Inquire at this office.

WANTED—TO SELL—The Stock, Fixtures and Lease of a store doing a good business, Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Price $1,800. For particulars, address "Store," this office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A sober, industrious man to take a half-interest in a well paying established Retail Drug Business, in a moral and healthy village. Capital required about $1,500. Address R. X., Beaver, Pa.

WANTED—BOARDERS—One large pleasant front room, unfurnished, with Boarding for two young gentlemen, with a private family, five minutes' walk from the Postoffice. Address H. W. Commercial office.

WANTED—MONEY—I have applications from perfectly reliable sources wanting to pledge or sell valuable securities for ready cash. Apply to GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, 76 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—A PURCHASER—A first-class Billiard Room, nine Tables, enjoying a large and lucrative patronage, can be purchased on reasonable terms. Apply to 72 and 74 Fifth street, or address JOHN GATES, Box 256, Pittsburgh Postoffice. tf

WANTED—LOT OF GROUND—A Lot of Ground somewhere in the city or suburbs, suited for a shop. Must be about 200 feet square, or larger. The advertiser has first-class residence, with ground attached, near the city on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to offer in exchange. Address W, care this office.

WANTED.

WANTED—GOVERNESS—A genteel American young lady, as Nursery Governess for the country. Address M. M., this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—A young man of good character wishes a Situation in either a store or office; has had experience in the Grocery Business. Address L. M., this office.

WANTED—SHIPPING CLERK—One who is acquainted with the Grocery Business. None need apply unless competent. ARBUCKLES & CO., 244 Liberty street.

WANTED—SALESMAN—By a large Dry Goods Jobbing House, in Philadelphia, a competent, influential Salesman, to sell goods by sample in Pittsburgh and vicinity. Address Box 2,738, Philadelphia Postoffice, with name and reference. None others will be noticed.

WANTED—FIRE ARMS—Carbines, Rifles, Revolvers, for which I will pay in cash, if delivered in good order, $10 for Spencer's Rifles or Carbines, (7 shooters) $5 to $7 for Sharp's Rifles or Carbines; $15 to $20 for Henry's Rifles or Carbines, (14 shooters) $4 to $5 for Colt's or Remington's Revolvers, 5 or 6 shooters. Fair reduction made on damaged or broken arms. Persons having any of the above for sale can address or apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, corner of Penn and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh. 3tawtf

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male and female, for a good thing to sell: $50 to $80 per week sure. No risk. See the profits—$50 from 6. Send two stamps for papers, or 25 cents for sample. Address B. W. CHAPPELL, Box 4,781, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—AGENTS—For "Beyond the Mississippi," a complete History of the New States and Territories, from the Great River to the great Ocean, by ALBERT D. RICHARDSON. Over 20,000 Copies Sold in One Month! Life and Adventures on Prairies, Mountains, and the Pacific Coast. With over 200 descriptive and photographic Views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the New States and Territories. To prospective emigrants and settlers in the "Far West," this History of that vast and fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying as it does a want long felt of a full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil, products, means of travel, &c. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. d

WANTED—AGENTS—Male and Female, local and general, to introduce the greatest invention of the age. For particulars address with stamp, JOHN S. WILSON & CO., No. 534 Arch street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—AGENTS—$20 00—$100—Male and female, to introduce our New Patent Star Shuttle Sewing Machine. It is adapted for family use, and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only Twenty Dollars. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars, address W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn—the best Churn out, simple and reliable. Good men wanted. Address THOMAS H. BINGHAM & CO., 366 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—$18 00 a Day—Agents wanted, male and female, to introduce a new article of household utility. Only Five Dollars capital is required. Particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address, SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—A small House with 4 or 5 Rooms. Address, stating location and terms, A. E., this office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A large Room, newly furnished, on the second floor front, suitable for two or three gentlemen. For particulars, address "M.," Commercial office. TTS

FOR RENT—ROOM—A Room neatly furnished on the second floor front, suitable for two single gentlemen, as a sleeping apartment. Address Box M, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—For two or four single gentlemen, a pleasant front and back room, third story. Inquire at 196 Penn st., near St. Clair Hotel.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A large Room. Suitable for a Sample Room. Inquire of ABEL & CO., 54 St. Clair street.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—An elegant new residence on Fort Wayne Road, near Sewickley Station. Fine two story Dwelling of 8 Rooms, just being finished; everything perfect, marble mantles, fine water arrangements, bath room, &c. This residence stands in a well laid out lot of ground of one and h half acres Price $8,000. Terms easy. This property could not be reproduced at the money asked for it. Apply to GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Real Estate Agent 76 Fifth street, (Commercial Building), Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At Evergreen Hamlet, one of the finest locations in this neighborhood. This property is a bargain. GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, 76 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A complete residence at Wilkinsburg. The Mansion is in thorough modern condition as to conveniences, with all the usual out-buildings, and several Acres of level Ground. Possession immediate. Address H, at this office.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—BUTTER—Sixty 100 pound firkins of fresh packed Butter, in good order and in neat packages. For price address CHAMBERLIN & BRO., East Palestine, Ohio.

FOR SALE—JEWELRY STORE—Has a large repairing trade. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars apply to S. M. ORR, 37 Ohio street, Allegheny city, Pa.

FOR SALE—REFINERY—The Refinery known as the Romeo Oil Works, situated on Oil Creek, one mile from Oil City, is offered for sale at a bargain. Inquire at the Works, or address the subscriber, Box 235, Oil City, Pa. A. BRABB.

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL—Located on the corner of Market and Bayard streets, Allegheny, being a new and substantial three story brick, 50x100 feet, with a Dry House 22x50 feet, separate from main building. The machinery consists in part of 1 Double Surfacing, 1 Flooring, 1 Siding Machine, and a complete set of Sash and Door Machinery, all of which is of the best manufacture, and as good as new. The ground attached has a frontage on three streets 100x245 feet. The mill is now in operation and doing a good business. For terms of sale and all other information, apply to J. C. COUCH, 136 Water street, or J. W. ANDERSON, 189 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At Wilkinsburg, suitable for a large family. All in the most complete and modern condition. GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, 76 Fifth street.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, July 17, 1867.

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, RICHARD HAYS, Esq., was elected Vice President.

JAMES M'AULEY, President.
JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

☞ ENTERPRISE BASE BALL CLUB,

Will meet on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., at UNION PARK. By order of THE PRESIDENT.

☞ COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Members of this Committee are requested to meet on Monday, July 22d, at 10 A. M., At my office, No. 98 FIFTH STREET. A full attendance is desirable.

JACOB H. MILLER,
CHAIRMAN.

SELECT BASKET PIC NIC, Sons of Temperance, PITTSBURGH DIVISION NO. 42.

A Select Pic Nic will be given by the above well known organization on WEDNESDAY, JULY 31st, AT MONITOR GROVE.

A Special Train will leave Allegheny Depot, at 8 A. M., returning at 6 P. M. Also, Excursion Trains every hour.

Tickets can be obtained from any member of the Division, or of the following Committee of Arrangements:

John D. Bailey, E. E. Rineheart, Geo. S. Swartz, Thos. Steele, James M'Lain, Henry Miner, George E. M'Lain, A. Q. Casselbury, R. R. Parkinson, C. L. Magee, Wm. F. M'Laughlin, R. A. Cameron, H. D. M'Gaw, T. H. Richards, E. P. Long, Mrs. C. W. McHenry, Mrs. Geo. S. Swartz, Mrs. Otis B. Childs, Mrs. I. N. Coursin, Mrs. E. E. Rinehart, Miss Mary Bigelow, Mrs. A. Q. Casselbury, Mrs. Wm. J. Carson, Mrs. T. H. Richards, Miss Agnes E. Benner, Miss Mary A. Cain, Miss Mattie Liggett, Miss H. M. Gillespie, Miss Mattie Scott, Miss Sadie Alexander, Miss A. Breckenridge, Miss Laura Robson, Miss Maggie Miller, Miss M. Allender.

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

WE begin to hear from Mexico reports fully in accord with previous experience and the expectations of every observer of affairs in that unhappy country. Already factions are organizing against JUAREZ, in support of whom there seems to be not the unanimity there was awhile ago. The ORTEGA faction appears not to be entirely insignificant, and ESCOBEDO will prove himself to be less truly Mexican than probably he really is if he hesitates much longer to raise the standard of revolt and set up for himself. It would be quite too much not to expect a new revolution about these days, for it has been fully three weeks since the successful party came in.

BITING one's own nose off is receiving a practical illustration in Virginia. The unreconstructed white people of the Mother of Presidents conceived that it would be unbecoming in them to take part in politics any longer, seeing that the negro had been enfranchised, whereat the aforesaid negro chuckled not a little. Things went on for awhile—the negroes generally registering preparatory to the election. At last some one of the heads of the first families perceived that the upshot of things would be that the negroes would have their own way—which way might not be just to the liking of the aforesaid first families. In other words, refusing to register would mend nothing, and only be a surrender to the negroes, who were too willing to have it so. The length and breadth of the situation has fully dawned on the white portion of the Mother of Presidents, and here is what a letter writer says about it:

> "Appalled at the mischief they have done and the deplorable delinquency into which they have led the white people, the secession newspapers are now calling lustily for a new registration, in order that the delinquent and misled whites, who have consented to be their dupes, who have skulked their duty and betrayed their country and their race, may have a second opportunity of securing the privilege of voters. I doubt if any good can come to the country from the votes of a set of men so sullen and obstinate in disloyalty as to have refused the proffer of citizenship and suffrage when tendered them by the Government, on an occasion so important to their own race and interest, as the one they have let slip."

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE ABROAD

It is but a few years since the famous Japan expedition initiated our acquaintance with the recluse Government and population of those great Asiatic Islands. That acquaintance has matured rapidly and with manifest benefit to both the parties. Friendly feelings are enlisted, and friendly intercourse is fast following. Advantageous treaties, considering the character and history of the people, have been formed with them, and the tendency, after some experience of the benefits of them, is favorable to the enlargement of their sphere. The United States, England and France, are admitted to facilities of commerce, and several additional ports of the Empire have lately been opened for prosecuting it.

A decided advantage has also of late been afforded by that Government, in provisions made by treaty for the residence of foreigners in the open ports of Japan. These provisions consist in the appropriation of ground for buildings necessary for residences and for carrying on business, and the security to foreigners of personal safety and the rights of property. The arrangements stipulated are just and liberal, indicating a wonderful change in the policy of the Government and in the temper of the people, since, but a few years ago, a foreigner discovered in their country would have been executed as an intruder.

In the matter of communications, of a commercial character, with Japan, American enterprise is evidently in the advance of all others. Our position, in consequence of large and rich possessions on the Pacific, gives us a great advantage over European nations. The sagacity of our business men has not failed to perceive this, and their enterprise and capital are improving it. The Pacific Mail Company is the pioneer in the nascent trade with the Western shore of the broad ocean. The very sound of its agency has a magnificent ring in it—more grand, perhaps, than musical—"The San Francisco, Yokohama and Shanghai Line!" One steamer, as we noticed lately, is successfully plowing the waves now, and two more are nearly ready in New York. Besides this connecting link, important communications are extending and ramifying at both its extremities. On the other side, arrangements are making for the connection of the great cities and ports of Japan and of Eastern Asia and China by means of steam navigation and telegraphic lines. American enterprise and capital are largely engaged in adding these facilities for extending our commerce. And this is no small guaranty of their success, so that it is reasonable to expect that by the time one or more of our inter-oceanic railroads is finished through from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a trade will have grown up between California and Asia sufficient to give full employment to all the railroad facilities across the Continent.

The effect of Commercial intercourse on the social and moral condition of the nations, our own and others, it is not our purpose now to refer to, as it must be entirely conjectural. The material advantages it is not easy to exaggerate. And it may be hoped that no political Jesuits or other meddlesome characters may again disturb the peaceful condition by interfering with the political affairs of Japan, while they are hospitably admitted to residence in it.

ROME.

The eyes of many in different nations are turned at this time towards the city of Rome. Its ecclesiastical affairs, owing to the great meeting of clergy there, engage the curiosity of Protestants as well as Romanists, and the interest in that quarter is intensified by the sudden and *mal appropos* crisis threatened in the political condition of the city. The amazing contrast between what is denominated the spiritual power of the Pope and his temporal power, could not have been presented in any theory, argument or illustration, contrived by human genius, half as forcibly as it is presented in the aspect of the Roman city, at this moment.

The whole thing is photographed in the Allocution—the speech—of the Pope to his assembled clergy. No, we must except one feature announced by telegraph—the French batteries had not been placed in position to command the city when the Pope made his speech on the 20th of June. But it is clear from the speech that he was in expectation and dread of the impending danger. As the Allocution or speech contemplates the condition of affairs, we may say that it also proposes, although not directly and clearly, a remedy for the evils which exist in Rome, threatening the overthrow of the Pope's political power.

In the first sentence the Pope says, "Amid our heartrending griefs we esteem it a singular pleasure and consolation to enjoy your precious presence, &c." This is not only the key note but the substance of the entire address. What is it that presses so heavily on the Pope, that causes "the sorrow and anguish which torture and rend his heart, as he expresses it? It is referred to again and again, but never explicitly named. But every one knows that it is the political trouble between him and his people or subjects who want not the Pope, but either GARIBALDI or VICTOR EMANUEL to rule over them. It is over and over referred to in awfully religious ways, but it would not do, of course, to present it nakedly as a question of civil government over a fraction of the Italian people—a question too inconsiderable and too remote to enlist much attention of people from other lands.

The remedy, or rather the antidotes to the calamitous condition of the temporal power, indicated in the allocution, is manifestly the closer union of the clergy and the church to the Pope and to one another. Their coming on his invitation, their zeal and devotion are the delight of the Pope, which he is never weary of celebrating in his speech, and he interprets it as a proof of the strength of that unity which centers in Rome. "What," says the speaker, "can be for a Catholic nation a more salutary and favorable time for increasing their obedience towards us, &c." Again, "the exemplar authority will lead them to recognise, much better than the most subtle teachings, how they ought to be filled with veneration, with deference, with submission towards us, &c."

The design of the Allocution is of course in accord with that of the assembling of the foreign clergy in Rome. If it be in the forlorn hope of gaining the political power of any nation, except France and Austria, to the support of the temporal power of the Pope, it is visionary. If it is meant to brace up the spiritual power by inspiriting the clergy with fresh life and zeal, as a compensation for the dreaded loss of temporal power, it must be admitted to have been well thought of.

Since the Allocution was delivered, political affairs in Rome have put on suddenly a portentous aspect. The party of action, as it is called, the Liberty party, have been doing something—the cable does not say what—that has given the Holy Father a prodigious fright. GARIBALDI has turned his eyes on Rome and its people anxious for his coming, and the Pope has solicited the protection of France, and France has notified GARIBALDI that the batteries in Rome are French and not those of the Pope. So it would seem that a revolution was about to break out while the thousands of clergy are now in Rome, and only French batteries could prevent it.

What effect this ocular demonstration of the dependence and weakness of the Pope's temporal power will have on the assembled clergy, it may not be difficult to imagine. Many of them are sensible, thinking men, and they cannot but perceive the Pope's temporal power to be, in Rome, a mere name. It is reported that much discussion has been had among the clergy, about a council to be called, as proposed by the Pope himself, and the question has been started of promulgating the direct and personal infallibility of the Pope alone, and not in conjunction with a council, as heretofore. If they could, by resolution, confer omnipotence, which is equally within their gift, instead of infallibility, it would serve a better turn in dealing with GARIBALDI and VICTOR EMANUEL and the Roman people.

VANDALISM ON OUR MOUNTAIN STREAMS.

Our mountain streams, once famous for the quantity and quality of their fish, are fast becoming depopulated. The vandals who disguise themselves in the garb of sportsmen, but who are not such any more than the assassin who lies in wait in the dark, or steals upon his victim unawares, is a chivalrous opponent, are doing the work rapidly. We are assured that streams in which not long ago abounded the finest trout, have been made barren by the operations of these vandals with seines and barbarous contrivances, which a true sportsman will despise to use; and this, too, in open violation of the game laws of the State. The New England States are making an effort to repair ravages of a like character committed on their streams, and which were permitted to go unnoticed too long. We are having the same experience, and unless something is done in time to repress this vandalism, we, too, will have to repair the consequences of the criminal folly. Our numberless mountain streams are in every sense worthy of the jealous protection of the Legislature; and if we fail to give it now, the time will come when the failure will be deeply regretted. Such is the lesson experience has taught elsewhere. In New York considerable success has attended the efforts of the Sportsmens' Club, and auxiliary organizations, in enforcing the game laws, not only as to fish, but birds and other game. The question is by no means unworthy the attention of those who have at heart the welfare of our State. If the subject is examined, it will be found to be more nearly related to the material welfare of the people than many have supposed.

Proposed Cession to Pennsylvania.

In view of the apathy of the capitalists of Baltimore relative to the construction of five miles of railroad to the Eastern shore, the Baltimore *Commercial* suggests that the Eastern shore section of Maryland be ceded to Pennsylvania. It thinks Pennsylvania would be proud of the acquisition, and willing to pay handsomely for it. The *Commercial* says the people of Maryland and Baltimore have virtually acquiesced in the appropriation of that section by their neighbors north of the Susquehanna, and that there is no further use in bothering themselves with territory pretty effectually lost to them. It concludes as follows:

> We showed some time ago that the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad carried last year twenty-five *thousand* passengers to Philadelphia, against twenty-four hundred brought to Baltimore; and that a single railroad station on the Eastern Shore contributed one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat to swell the commerce of Philadelphia; and why, we say, hold nominally what is lost to us in fact? By all means then—we repeat—hand it over by State lines to our huge neighbor, and let us have done with it.

Gen. Grant on the Rebel Parole.

General Pope wrote to General Grant asking whether the parole of the officers of the late rebel army, was not violated when they openly and actually counseled the people to resist the execution of the reconstruction act? General Pope gave as his opinion that the provisions of their parole required them to return to their homes and to obey the laws, and also that they refrain from inciting others to neglect or resist the laws of the United States, and asked whether an attempt on their part to keep up the difficulty, and prevent the settlement of the Southern question in accordance with the recent action of Congress, was not in violation of their parole. To this letter General Grant, on the 18th of April, replied by saying: "Your views on the obligation of the parole are in strict accordance with my own."

THERE are two kinds of hydrophobia, that of the mad-dog, and that of the toper, who has a horror of such "thin potations as water." A case was lately reported in the Michigan papers which was thought at first to be a case of canine madness, because the patient had horrors and convulsions, and in his speech raved and "took on" constantly about dogs. It turned out, however, to be the other kind of hydrophobia, and the patient was treated for *dalirium tremens* or *mania a potu*, which we believe is the other Latin name that the Doctors give to the same disease. It was the dog talk of the crazy man that misled the doctors' diagnosis. If he had seen snakes and toads, and big headed monkeys, and demons and raved about them, the madness would have been readily traced to the dislike of water and the love of whisky.

THE resolution of Gen. Butler, passed by the House of Representatives, requesting the Secretary of War to "suspend the alteration of muzzle loading Springfield rifles into breech loaders," has called out a sharp retort from the Springfield *Republican*. It speaks of it "as a piece of impertinence and impudence quite characteristic of Butler." It concludes thus:

> "We presume, however, that the Secretary of War will give no heed to the request. But the unreasonable making of it deepens the suspicions of the unworthiness and incompetency of the committee, and will remind the public again of the fact that Gen. Butler is interested in a mode of altering cannon rifles to breech-loaders, which the Government has not adopted."

MR. MANSFIELD, ("Veteran Observer,") is of the opinion that the absolute money value of the crops this year will be *four hundred millions of dollars* greater than in 1866; and the power of exportation much greater in proportion, because it is the surpluses which are increased. He argues that two effects will follow, to wit: "We shall have increased importations and an increased gold revenue. Gold will probably fall considerably in the Autumn of 1867, and financiers will find that the shortest road to specie payments is through good crops."

IN the United States Treasury and in the great controlling banks of England and France, there appears to be almost a surfeit of the precious metal. In our strong box the gold amounts to over a hundred million, in the Bank of England twenty-five million pounds sterling, and in the Bank of France the sum is large and the increase surprisingly large of late. This looks cheering for the financial prospects.

THE Louisiana imbroglio appears to have a partial solution in the fact that Gov. Flanders, appointed by Gen. Sheridan Governor of Louisiana, has been officially recognized by Mr. Seward. The Secretary required the official seal and signature of the Governor of the State and sent to Flanders for it. He did not ask in vain.

Gen. Lew. Wallace on the Mexican Question.

Gen. Lew. Wallace publishes in the Chicago *Tribune* a letter on the Mexican question, more particularly on the execution of Maximilian, from which we quote as follows:

> Without the slightest hesitation, and speaking from what I know, as having been seen with my own eyes and heard with my own ears, it is my judgment that, next to Jeff. Davis, Maximilian was the greatest criminal whom the continent has yet seen. And the judgment has been formed with direct reference to charity, mercy and humanity, all which appear to have been so shocked by the Austrian's death. It is further my judgment, that no people in any age or country, not excepting our own in the recent rebellion, ever suffered as much at the hands of their ruler, lawful or unlawful, as the Mexican people suffered from Maximilian.

General Wallace then examines the question issued by the seizure of Santa Anna, unhesitatingly coming to the conclusion that the proceeding was not only proper but the necessary result of Santa Anna's undertaking. Juarez was warned, as Gen. Wallace avers on positive knowledge, of Santa Anna's departure; and the General thinks "that he seized him promptly, should be a matter of rejoicing to every one who thinks enough of law and order and liberty to pray that they may become common blessings of all the people of the earth." It is probable few will be disposed to take issue with Gen. Wallace on this point.

Gen. Wallace next proceeds to speak of Escobedo, whom he "knows well;" and "while satisfied," says the General, "that he is unfriendly to foreigners, Americans included, the death-cry attributed to him is false; he is not that much of an idiot. But if it be true that he did raise such a cry, he does not in any sense, especially in that, represent either his Government or his countrymen."

It is contended by General Wallace that it is not possible for men to feel gratitude more keenly than did Juarez and his ministers when at last our Government asked Napoleon to quit Mexico. There was not an hour of the long struggle, apparently so hopeless, in which they failed to recognize the moral influence of the sympathy of the people of the United States."

Of Juarez, Gen. Wallace is warm in his admiration, and discloses that "in all the speeches he made his people on reception occasions while *en route* to the capital, he never failed, when they were at all appropriate, to make the most friendly allusions to our people and Government."

Continuing in regard to Juarez, Gen. Wallace says:

> That we did not lend him money, or send him arms or armies, or give him the use of a navy; that we withheld all material aid, and, as against him, even gave the enemy the privilege of our market—all seemed to be, and were, overlooked in view of the one great fact that, of all the Powers, ours alone steadfastly refused to recognize the so called Empire. And, as to the Mexican commonalty, all of them, even the most poor and wretched, knew enough of the principles involved in our rebellion to be invariably the friends of the North. In a word, Benito Juarez is Mexico, not Mariano Escobedo, and his utterances will be those of peace, until peace becomes shame.
>
> Juarez is a brave man; he has in great measure the physical courage of his Indian fathers and the moral courage of the educated Christian gentleman. The French hunted him year in and out, like a wild beast; he fled, but kept his constancy proof against misfortune. And now, in the face of the world; calm amidst the storm of protestation; partly in duty to his people, so long and so much suffering; partly in duty to the weak Republics south of him, which Europe proposes to reduce once more to the condition of colonies, he has deliberately sprinkled the bud of imperialism with the blood of the latest Emperor. Iturbide and Maximilian—who will come next? and when will he come?

ALL people do not wear diamonds; some persons do. And some of those who do enjoy a certain complacency and satisfaction in the distinction marked by the wearing of sparkling gems. It is, however, but an equivocal test of character, and affords but a dubious criterion of social condition. An exchange mentions facts enough to unsettle the connection between diamond jewelry and high personal excellence or social standing. It specifies persons and characters of dubious or worse than dubious position who have sported the brilliants, in value from $2,000 to $70,000. This, of course, is nothing against the beautiful and costly gems, nor against the wearing of them. It only shows that they do not afford infallible evidence of refinement or of virtue in the wearer. In other words, it proves that the ancient proverb, "a jewel in a swine's snout," might have been continued in the popular speech to our times.

SHOULD telegraphic news cease to be reliable, a large proportion of its value would be gone. This is so obvious, that the greatest pains are taken to prevent the transmission of any thing false or uncertain. In the haste and excitement of special occasions, however, the precaution sometimes fails to prevent it. It must must have been a "green one," who sent the cool canard that raisad Fenian stocks and spirits for some hours lately. We do not wonder that bogus dispatches are occasionally sent, so much as we do that they are so few.

POLITICAL.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* resents the idea that General Grant can be thought of as the Democratic candidate. It says Grant has no sympathy with the Democratic organization, is one of its bitterest opponents, is unfit for the office, both through lack of statesmanlike training and the "idea of Mr. Cox, that the Democracy shall surrender its self-respect, give the lie to all its past history, cover itself with disgrace, by laying down its standard at the feet of Gen. Grant, needs only to be mentioned to be scorned."

Mr. Botts, as we learn from the Alexandria *Gazette*, addressed a large meeting of colored people at Culpepper Court House, on the 4th of July. He is to be a candidate for the State Convention. He was in favor of universal suffrage, universal education, and universal amnesty to the rank and file of the late Confederate army. He advised the colored people to send five of their own color to the Richmond Convention on the 1st of August. He expressed himself emphatically against confiscation. He was severe in his denunciation of the leaders of the South, the Democratic party, &c.

At a meeting of the National Republican Executive Committee, in Washington, a few days since, on motion of Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted pledging the members to actively engage in the work of raising the necessary funds to complete the work so well begun by the Executive Committee. Senator Wilson said that the election in Virginia would probably be held in September, and that the result would astonish the nation. He was assured that the majority which Virginia would give would entitle her to rank among the first of the republican States. Several members of both houses made brief addresses, urging the importance of the work, and all claiming that a dollar expended at this time would accomplish more than one hundred expended a year hence.

The Washington despatch to the Boston *Post* says that simultaneously with the excitement on the Mexican question, we have a rumor of a prospective Democratic and Conservative organization in favor of General Grant for the Presidency. There is no ground for the rumor that a few individuals have assumed the responsibility of obtaining General Grant's consent to become a candidate, but there is no doubt that a nucleus is formed here for the organization of a Grant party, that will draw out a responsive feeling East, West, North and South. The fact that such an enterprise is contemplated is having a visible effect upon the anxious aspirants of the Chase, Sumner and Wade class, and upon all the intenser Radicals who are planning for perpetuation.

STATE ITEMS.

Capt. Thomas Spackman, late of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and the 198th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has received a commission of brevet Major for gallantry displayed on the field. Major Spackman is still suffering from a wound in the hip, and from which it is not expected he will recover.

The impeachment of Assessor Wm. J. Ovens, in whose house Col. Wm. Riddle received injuries which caused his death, has been determined on by the Special Committee of Philadelphia Councils, who have appointed a sub-committee to draft the articles, with orders to report on Tuesday evening next. A special meeting of Common Council will then be held to take action on them.

The Huntingdon *Globe* says: The farmers are now busily engaged in harvesting. We have heard it asserted that the crops have not been as good within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitants," for the last twenty-five years.

A boy named Philip Garlock, son of Mr. Frank Garlock, of Huntingdon, died on Tuesday morning last, from the effects of eating cherries. About a week previous to his death he went to the country, where he had free access to a cherry tree, and it is supposed he ate an over quantity of the fruit, together with the stones.

A man named Joseph Comra was brutally murdered at Reinhold's Station, in Lancaster county, on Saturday night. Some time ago his wife ran off with a man named John Smith, of Westmoreland county. On last Saturday evening they returned, and Smith threatened to take Comra's life. Next morning the latter was found dead, and the murderers fled, but were subsequently captured in Berks county.

Judge Thompson, of the Supreme Court, on Monday denied the application of George W. Winnemore for a writ of error, so that his attempt to secure a new trial for the murder of Mrs. Magilton has failed.

The loss by fire at Meadville on Sunday, is estimated at $30,000, on which there was $15,500 insurance, divided among the following companies: Home, New Haven, $2,000; International, N. Y., $2,000; North America, N. Y., $2,000; Lycoming County Mutual, $5,500; Crawford County Mutual, $4,000.

A cry of murder was heard in Pithole, a few evenings since, and the police in investigating the locality from whence it proceeded, found traces of a desperate struggle and stains of blood. A man's hat was also found in the vicinity. The police are working up the case, and several parties are closely watched.

John W. Burgess, proprietor of an eating house at Easton, Pa., overhauled his wife Alida and a young man named John Moorhead, at the Hoffman House, New York, on Monday, where they had registered themselves as John Moran and sister. The wife, who had taken with her $500, insisted that she was on a visit to her sister in Vermont, and that "no harm had been done." Her explanation was satisfactory, and she was permitted to continue her journey to Vermont, while the husband and Moorhead returned to Easton.

FROM CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Railroad Route to the Northwest---The Crops Through the Big Miami Valley---City Improvements---New M. E. Church in Covington Completed and Dedicated.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CINCINNATI, July 16, 1865.

Before giving you any items of news from Cincinnati and vicinity, I wish to note a few observations made on a trip to Fort Wayne and return. Our route was over the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and Dayton and Michigan Railroads to Lima, and thence by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The C., H. & D. and D. & M. Railroads run through the beautiful and rich valley of the Big Miami, than which there is not a finer grain growing country in Ohio. Nor is there to be found a safer, pleasanter or better conducted line of road in the State than is the one that threads its entire length—all of which combined, conspire to make this one of the most pleasant routes leading from our city to the great Northwest. The fields thickly studded with shocks of wheat gave evidence of the abundance of that harvest, while the rank growth of the corn promises well for the crop in that line.

The hue and cry that was raised a few weeks ago about the entire destruction of the crop by the milk weevil, was happily enough a false alarm, and it is now generally conceded that the destruction by them is quite meager, and confined to a few localities, while others are free from it entirely. The wheat crop in Northern Indiana and Northwestern Ohio will be abundant, while that of the corn will be as great, if not greater.

The weather in Cincinnati has been positively of the sultry order for a day or two, and although we are having a pleasant shower this morning, the temperature still remains about the same.

The workmen engaged in building a culvert over Deer Creek removed, last week, a part of the timber upon which rested the foundation of the Pearl street bridge, a heavy stone structure spanning that stream near its mouth, the result was the sinking into the quicksands and the damaging of the structure to such an extent as to render the entire demolition of the bridge necessary—attempts to do which have since been made, first by powder and next by water, both of which were unsuccessful. The new street railroad is now complete, and cars are running regularly from corner Fifth and Main to Mt. Auburn, much to the convenience of those on the route. Another street railroad, which is to connect Covington with Cincinnati, via the Suspension Bridge, is being rapidly pushed to completion on the Covington side, but on account of the lack of public spirit on the part of property holders on this side, who persist in refusing the right of way up either Vine or Walnut streets, the work has not yet commenced in Cincinnati. Much indignation is expressed and more felt against the property holders on account of their stubbornness in that regard, and it is to be hoped that they will yet yield, especially as it is so greatly to the interest of the public that they should.

A large and elegant church edifice, erected by the Union M. E. Church, in Covington, just completed, was yesterday dedicated by Bishop Clark, assisted by Dr. Eddy of the *North Western Church Advocate*, and Rev. Mr. Fowler, of Chicago. The entire cost of the building was $88,000. On this there was a balance of $38,000 due on the morning of the dedication, $33,000 of which was secured by cash and pledges during the day. One gentleman, Col. Amos Shinkle, President of the Suspension Bridge Company gave $15,000. Bishop Clark's discourse was founded on Genesis xxviii. 22, and his theme was "The relation of the church to the Christian, to Christianity and to God. The completion of so fine an edifice in Kentucky is an epoch in the history of loyal Methodism in that State, from which, doubtless, will date the commencement of greater prosperity than ever before enjoyed by them in that State so full of disloyalty, the influence of which must be felt in bringing in a brighter day. God speed the day.

SHURICK.

FROM JOHNSTOWN, PA.

A Thriving Young City---Iron, Woolen and Mechanical Works---Public Buildings---Remarkable Progress.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

Believing that a few lines from this mountain region might not be unacceptable to the numerous readers of your excellent daily, and having a desire that the world at large should know something of our flourishing little city, I therefore send you the following items.

Johnstown is evidently in a prosperous condition. Nearly one hundred houses will be erected here during the present summer. The population, which now numbers about *fifteen thousand*, is rapidly increasing. Water works, a desideratum greatly needed, are being constructed, which when completed will furnish our citizens with fresh water from one of our mountain streams.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The great iron works of Wood, Morrell & Co., the largest in the United States, located here, are running day and night. They employ in this vast establishment three thousand hands. The business house of the company, designed for store rooms, offices, &c., has just been completed at a cost of $125,000.

We have two large woolen manufactories, which are now in full operation. The mechanical works, an extensive establishment, where nearly all kinds of mechanism in wood is carried on, also employ a great number of hands. We have likewise a large fire brick and pottery establishment, a vast steam tannery, a mammoth coopering establishment, while all other trades are fully represented. We have about twenty dry good stores, five drug stores, with any amount of groceries, all of which are wont to do a flourishing business.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Of these, Johnstown has had but little to boast until recently. A mania for building churches and school houses has prevailed among our people for the last year or two. The Presbyterian Congregation, with the excellent pastor, Rev. Agnew, completed last year a substantial and handsome brick church on Main street, costing about $20,000. The Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, with Rev. Fink, their talented pastor, have just completed an elegant brick church on Franklin street, which cost $30,000.

Our Methodist Episcopal friends are erecting a church of huge dimensions on Franklin street. It is being built of cut stone, and will cost between sixty and seventy-five thousand dollars. The pastor, Rev. A. H. Thomas, who is a most skilful financier as well as a very able and eloquent preacher, has charge of the work and is pushing it on to completion very rapidly. This church, when finished, will be one of the most elegant in Western Pennsylvania.

The United Brethren in Christ, Rev. Dick, pastor, have just commenced building a stone church on Vine street. The Roman Catholics have a large new church which is doubtless comfortable and convenient for their people, but which is certainly not remarkable for its architectural beauty.

Two large public school houses are also being erected, one of which is nearly completed, and the other fairly under way. A large public hall is also about to be erected at a cost of $80,000.

Our streets and sidewalks are well paved and our houses lit with gas. So we are not to blame if we do put on somewhat of city airs.

MAC.

PERSONAL.

—Senator Morton, of Indiana, who has for for some time been at Hot Springs, in Arkansas, is on his way to Washington. His health has been somewhat improved.

—Maximilian left by his will to the wives of Miramon and Mejia, one hundred thousand dollars each, which they will receive in Europe. A dispatch from San Luis Potosi says that the body of Maximilian has been delivered to the Hamburg Consul of that place, and will be embalmed by him and sent to his friends.

—Elias Howe, Jr., who claims to be the inventor of the sewing machine, has applied to Congress for an extension of his patent for seven years from September 10, 1867. His memorial was presented by Mr. Banks on Saturday. The patent was originally granted in 1846, and has been once extended. Mr. Howe admits the profits of his patent to have been nearly $1,200,000, but claims that he has not yet been sufficiently remunerated. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Patents.

—Brigham Young, Jr., lately stopping in New York, has with him his half-brother, his brother-in-law, one wife, and two children, who are described as "little buds of beauty and promise." There are also numerous attaches and servants. Further, the reporter says the party is "as high-bred, as intelligent and as happy a circle as could be found anywhere." The Mormons attracted much attention in Paris.

—Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, in his address to the firemen of Martinsburg, West Va., on the 4th inst., said that he felt proud to live under the Stars and Stripes—that the South might feel very thankful that the rebellion had been crushed, and the North take lasting credit to itself for putting it down.

—Mr. H. L. Bateman has engaged a French Company who will produce in this country the best of Offenbach's works, known in France as Opera-Bouffe. The music and orchestral parts are obtained directly from the composer himself, and the costumes come from the Parisian manufacturers.

—Professor Agassiz having been invited to deliver a course of lectures on Icthyology in San Francisco, feels compelled to decline the invitation on account of his being busy in arranging his Brazilian collections. It is his intention, however, to visit California some time next year.

—Robert McKnight died in Dallas county, Alabama, last week in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was, perhaps, the oldest printer in the United States, having commenced learning the "art preservative of all arts" in Georgetown, D. C., in 1897, and until within a few years was able to work at the case. He was an honest and good man, and was father of Mr. R. A. McKnight, and of Major George McKnight, formerly known as Asa Hartz.

—The Hon. John Morrissey has turned his back upon his legislative duties at Washington, and has gone to Saratoga to attend to more congenial affairs in that direction. Keno!

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The wheat crop of Kansas is all in, and is the largest ever seen in the State. The corn crop promises well, and there is nothing but rejoicing throughout all the borders of the young State. Says the Lawrence *News*: "Our farmers are growing more and more prosperous every year. They are the independent, fore-handed portion of the community. There will be thousands of emigrants to this section of Kansas the coming fall, and our farmers will have surplus enough to feed them all, and they will sell it reasonable and yet at profitable prices. Let the emigration come. There is plenty of cheap land. And all who come in the right spirit will build them comfortable and happy homes, and be benefited in pocket and health by the change.

It is reported that the cholera was making terrible ravages in Buenos Ayres in April and May, and that in forty days the number of deaths amounted to forty thousand.

The sale of boats belonging to the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, advertised for sale at St. Louis under deed of trust, did not take place, the Stockholders having arranged the affairs of the Company in a shape that will enable them to continue operations. Captain Joseph Brown has resigned the Presidency, but as yet his successor has not been elected.

The Rolling Mills at East St. Louis, after a cessation of nearly three months, have commenced operations again, giving employment to a large number of operatives.

The general impression is, that the French are not a meat-eating people; and, as compared with the English and Americans, they may not be. But, when we read, that the Parisians spend over thirty millions of dollars (153,000,000 of francs) yearly for beef and mutton, we can hardly regard them as vegetarians. For bread, they spend yearly about nineteen millions of dollars (95,000,000 of francs); but for wine they spend more than for either bread or meat, viz., 192,000,000 of francs—or more than thirty-eight millions of dollars!

The Louisville *Democrat* says that General L. H. Rousseau has been named as Commissioner to formally accept our Russian purchase. He will meet the Russian Commissioner at Sitka, and then, in behalf of the United States, formally accept the territory. He will first go to New Orleans, to take leave of his family, and thence direct to Sitka, or New Archangel, to meet the Russian Commissioner, now on his way to this country. The route taken will probably be across the Isthmus to San Francisco, and thence up the Pacific coast to Sitka.

The Gulf squadron is to be increased, and all the vacant consulates in Mexico will be filled. The object of this is to protect American interests in that unsettled country, and also to establish agencies whereby reliable information as to the condition of things there may be obtained. At present there are vacant four consular positions, to wit: Those at Campeachy, Tobasco, Saltillo, and Morales. Should Otterbourg be confirmed as Minister, another vacancy will be occasioned.

The Directors of the Merchants, Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank, Chicago, have offered two premiums for plans of laborers' cottages, single and double, the single cottage to cost not over $600, and the double not over $1,000. And this is not all. The bank will loan money to persons who may wish to build houses on these plans, preference being given to such persons as have already accumulated in the savings bank funds sufficient to buy lots of land on which to build.

There is a considerable body of emigrants from the Southern States now settling in Jamaica, to whom over thirty thousand acres of land have recently been sold by the planters. The crops in the island promise a large yield.

A Kansas correspondent says the interest hitherto manifested in woman suffrage in Kansas is fast dying out, and predicts that unless active measures are taken, both that and negro suffrage will fail.

Religious Disturbance in Italy.

England is not the only country afflicted with religious disturbances. Italy is troubled with the same complaint, manifested in nearly the same way. The outbreak at Birmingham has a parallel at Verona, and though sticks and stones are less popular weapons, and broken bones less common results in the Italian disturbances, still the outbreaks are sufficiently important to create scandal and alarm. The Florence correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes as follows:

> "The processions which the Roman Catholic clergy are in the habit of making through the streets on the festival of Corpus Domini have excited among the populations of this country, in which the Roman Catholic religion is declared by the first article of the 'Statuto' to be the national religion, and in which, most assuredly, the people who do not believe in that religion believe in none, the popular hatred of the church and the clergy to such an excess that the populace could not keep their hands off them as they passed through the streets. No mischief to life or limb seems to have been perpetrated; but the processions were dispersed, the clergy maltreated, and great scandal occasioned. The newspapers, of course, speak of these occurrences in decent language of reprobation; but in general conversation they are spoken of rather in a chuckling tone than otherwise, which shows clearly enough on which side is the public sympathy. Even the graver and more sober papers speak of 'fisticuffs being bandied about' in a tone which rather enjoys, while disapproving of the pastime. And the *Nazione*, instead of saying one word of the necessity of protecting every class of the citizens in the exercise of their liberty to do aught which is not illegal, remarks that the only way to put a stop to such scenes is to forbid the clergy from walking in procession in the streets. Let them confine themselves, says the *Nazione*, to their churches, and then these scandalous scenes would not occur."

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER,

Lightning Fly Killer,
Lightning Fly Killer,
Lightning Fly Killer.

This article is undoubtedly the quickest and most effectual for clearing your house of flies. They are attracted by it, the result of which is their death. Try it and your house will be free from them.

Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax,
Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax,
Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax,

We have in store a very large stock of the best Fruit Wax in the city, which we are selling lower Wholesale and Retail than any other house. Try us

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Coe's Cough Balsam. Mr. Coe has never prepared a medicinal article for public and general use but what has stood the strongest tests, and has always borne the palm of victory over every disease it has been certified to cure. Will you who are suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion, nausea, sick headache, cholera morbus, dysentary and general debility of the whole system, try but a single bottle? We will never urge you again if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its merits, the united testimony of all who have ever tried it, the encomiums of hundreds of our own neighbors, your duty to yourself, and the beneficial result, as certain as sunshine, all urgently, persistently urge you to try just one bottle. If what we say is not correct—if our statements concerning its wonderful virtues are not found to be true—if you do not say that the operation of the medicine is instantaneous and perfectly wonderful—we will renounce our profession as caterers to the public health, and retire from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market street. MTW

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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WATER, GAS AND STEAM GOODS,

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PUMPS, VALVES,
HOSE, STEAM GUAGES,
AND WHISTLES, Etc.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Mail orders promptly filled.

TO INVENTORS.

The undersigned, expecting to start for Europe on a professional visit about the 1st of August next, takes this mode of informing his Pittsburgh friends that he is prepared to take charge of a few more inventions and to secure for their owners European Patents for the same on advantageous terms. To exhibit, explain, bring forward and negotiate for the sale or introduction of American inventions abroad.

He will also engage his services for collecting exclusive information on special business or cases in branches of art, industry or science, and report to the party on his return.

H. Gengembre Hubert,

Consulting Engineer, Chemist and Patent Attorney, No. 156 First Avenue, New York.

For further information, call on my Pittsburgh correspondent, FRANCIS L. CLARK, at the Western Patent Agency, No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH. H. G. H.

SENNA, "ALEXANDRIA."

500 LBS FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
eod Corner Wood and First streets.

SCOTCH SNUFF, "GARRETT'S."

10 BBLS. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
eod Corner Wood and First streets.

FISH.

FISH, FISH.

20 four pound cans Spiced Salmon, put up for Summer use. Also, 10 kitts very choice No. 1 Mackerel, just received from Boston, and for sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

HORSES,

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

Of the very best for Hire, at

HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
First street, near Monongahela House,

Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS of the Borough of West Middlesex, Mercer county, Pa., will receive Sealed Proposals for the erection of a SCHOOL HOUSE, up to July 20th, 1867. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Secretary, in said Borough,
J. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE—ON AND AFTER JULY 14th, 1867, until further notice the Cars of the Oakland Railway Company will run on SUNDAYS every ten minutes from Oakland Station to the Court House, stopping at and leaving from the foot of Wylie street. A sufficient number of Cars will be provided for the accommodation of parties going to and coming from Church. By order of the Board.
F. DE HAAN, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company will meet at their office, in Temperanceville, on JULY 26, to hold their annual election for President and Directors.
WM. MARSHALL, Prest.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867.

☞ NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of the Dalzell Petroleum Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the reduced capital stock, clear of State tax, payable on and after the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, 218 Walnut street. Transfer books will be closed until after the 20th inst. Stockholders are requested to leave their certificates at the office of the Company, to be exchanged for the new certificates.
EDWARD P. HALL, Secretary.
Philadelphia, July 9, 1867.

PITTSBURGH, July 11, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend out of the profits of the last six months, of FIVE PER CENT. free of U. S. tax, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith, at the office of the Company, No. 75 Grant street.
W. BAKEWELL, Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, July 2, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 12th inst.
ROBT. J. GRIER, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the parties comprising the firm of McKNIGHT & CO., engaged in the manufacture of Iron, is this day dissolved by limitation, John Dean retiring. The business will be continued by the subscribers as heretofore, under same style of McKNIGHT & CO., and all claims will be settled by them.

JOS. McKNIGHT,
GEO. DUNCAN,
GEO. MARTIN,
JOHN C. PORTER.

HAVING SOLD MY INTEREST IN the firm of McKnight & Co., I cheerfully recommend my successors to our former patrons and to the business public.
JOHN DEAN.
Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1867.

THE FIRM OF BAILIFF, BROWN & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent, JOHN R. WATSON disposing of his interest to the remaining partners. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present the same to JOHN R. WATSON, at our office, 55 Federal street, he being authorized to settle all accounts.
Allegheny City, July 1st, 1867.

BAILLIFF, BROWN & CARSON,

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS.
Houses fitted up with Water, Gas and Steam Pipes,
55 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP existing under the style of J. McALPIN & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent, W. G. HARRISON retiring. The business will be settled by J. McALPIN, at No. 52 Wayne street.

J. McALPIN,
WM. G. HARRISON.
July 9th, 1867.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The partnership of the late firm of WHITE, ORR & CO., has expired at this date by limitation, W. W. WARD, retiring. The business will be continued by JAMES WHITE and ROBERT ORR, under the same style of firm. The business will be settled as usual by either of the firm.

JAMES WHITE,
ROBERT ORR,
W. W. WARD.
Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of LINDSAY, STERRIT & CO., has this day been dissolved, J. R. LINDSAY retiring from said firm. The business will be settled by G. B. STERRIT, at No. 134 First street.

J. C. LINDSAY,
G. B. STERRIT,
J. R. LINDSAY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER, for the purpose of doing a general Hardware business.

J. C. LINDSAY,
G. B. STERRIT,
A. H. EUWER.
Pittsburgh, July 8, 1867.

LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER;

Manufacturers and Importers of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.

Will open at NEW WAREHOUSE, No. 337 LIBERTY STREET, (near Union Depot) on or about August 1st.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and John Froehlich, under the firm name of MEYER & FROEHLICH, manufacturers of Coaches, Wagons, &c., was this day dissolved. In regard to collections of claims and payment of debts, our arrangements as yet incompleted will shortly be announced. The undersigned will pursue his old business at No. 75 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.
JACOB MEYER.
June 28, 1867.

NOTICE.

W. J. MYERS,
OF MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

Having sold his interest to WM. S. WILT, on April 1st, 1867, retires from the firm, and Mr. WILT enters as a partner from that date. The name of the firm will remain as usual, and continue on at their old stand,

NO. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE FIRM OF

S. M. KERR & CO.,

No. 7 ST. CLAIR ST., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Creditors will present their claims and debtors make payment at No. 45 WOOD STREET.
S. M. KERR,
McABOY, SPANG & CO.
May 23, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of FOERSTER & SCHWARZ, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of February, 1867, the entire interest of C. F. Schwarz having been purchased by Edward Foerster, who will continue the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business at the same stand, No. 164 Smithfield street. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said Edward Foerster, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

EDWARD FOERSTER,
C. F. SCHWARZ.

HAVING SOLD MY ENTIRE INTEREST in the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business to EDWARD FOERSTER, who will continue the business at the old stand, I would cheerfully recommend him to our former patrons and the public generally.
C. F. SCHWARZ.

EDUCATIONAL.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The next term begins on WEDNESDAY, JULY 31ST 1867. Courses of Instruction given in General Science, in Agriculture, in Mechanical and Civil Engineering, in Metallurgy, Mineralogy and Mining, and Classical Literature. For further information apply to

JOHN FRASER, President,
Agricultural College, Center Co., Pa.

CHEGARY INSTITUTE.

1,527 and 1,529 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
(FRENCH AND ENGLISH.)
FOR YOUNG LADIES. BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS.

Will re-open SEPTEMBER 29, 1867. Board and Tuition per term, $225; Board and Tuition for two or more in a family, $200 each, per term.
eod MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
No. 62 Grant Street.

The first Term of the next Session of this School will begin on MONDAY, September 9th. Registers can be obtained at Davis, Clarke & Co.'s, 93 Wood street, and at Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street.

For information or admission address Rev. R. J. COSTER, Rector. TThs

MISS CARRIE A. MOODY,

TEACHER OF
PIANO AND MELODEON,

Over Mrs. Blume's Music Store, 43 FIFTH ST., Pittsburgh.
TERMS—$15 PER QUARTER. eod

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

Evergreen Hamlet,

NEAR PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by State of Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT—COL. T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
VICE PRES'T—J. M'DONALD CROSSAN, Esq.
SEC'Y AND TREAS—GEO. H. HOLTZMAN.

This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated. Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to

T F. LEHMANN, A. M., President,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.
Box 493, Allegheny city, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street.

KENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR BOYS.

For Catalogues, address
TThstf REV. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa.

IN STORE,

75 BBLS. NEW POTATOES.
STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

BOTTLED ALES,

KENNETT, WINTERTON,

And all the best brands; SUPERIOR SODA WATERS bottled by

J. C. BUFFUM & CO.,
No. 22 and 24 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GET NONE BUT A

GROVER & BAKER,

It is the best for all purposes. Call at
nc9 105 FIFTH STREET.

CARPETS.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

AT RETAIL.

ALL WOOL INGRAINS
REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.

BRUSSELS CARPETS
REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.

Good White and Red Checked
CHINA MATTING,
REDUCED TO 35 CENTS PER YARD.

Heavy Reduction in
LACE CURTAINS,
AND MANY OTHER GOODS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miner's Book Store. eod

NEW CARPET STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

CARPETS,

NEW PATTERNS IN
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY
TAPESTRY INGRAINS.

A FULL LINE OF
Straw Mattings,
PLAIN, CHECKED AND FANCY.

Our stock is fuller than at any previous time this season. Those wishing goods in our line will do well to give us a call.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

NO. 21 FIFTH ST.

(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

REMOVAL

TO

No. 51 FIFTH ST.

McCALLUM BROS.,

HAVE NOW OPEN,

AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,

A full Line of all New and Desirable Patter .

MEDALLION VELVETS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
MOQUETTE COVERS,
MOSAIC RUGS AND MATS,
OIL BAIZES,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

LOW PRICED CARPETING.

M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

JUST RECEIVED.

CARPETS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, BY STEAMER MANHATTAN, FOR JUNE TRADE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEST BODY BRUSSELS IN HALL, STAIR, PARLOR AND CHAMBER STYLES, AT THE LOWEST PRICES OF THE SEASON.

ALSO, EVERY VARIETY OF CHINA MATTINGS, FOR SUMMER, JUST FROM AUCTION, AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER.

84 WOOD STREET.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,

Cor. Diamond and Union St.

OPPOSITE DRAVO'S GROCERY STORE.

Strictly choice Oolong Teas	$1 25
Strictly choice Japan Tea	$1 25
High flavored Souchong Tea	$1 25
Fragrant Young Hyson Tea	$1 25
Choice Imperial Gunpowder Tea	$1 25

Strictly choice Oolong Tea	$1 35
Strictly choice Japan Tea	$1 25
High flavored Souchong Tea	$1 35
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Choice Imperial Gunpowder Tea	$1 25

Strictly choice Oolong Tea	$1 25
Strictly choice Japan Tea	$1 25
High flavored Souchong Tea	$1 35
Fragrant Young Hyson Tea	$1 45
Choice Imperial Gunpowder Tea	$1 25

The above Teas were bought by our House by the cargoes, and will be sold at the above figures at our Salesrooms, corner DIAMOND AND UNION ST., opposite Dravo's Grocery.

Great American Tea Co.

1,000 TIERCES Canvass Sugar Cured Hams.
300,000 POUNDS Bacon Shoulders.
100,000 POUNDS Bacon Sides.
25,000 POUNDS canvass sugar cur'd Breakfast Bacon.
15,000 POUNDS canvass S C. dried beef.
200 DOZENS S. C. Beef Tongues.

Arriving and in store, for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.,
327, 329 and 331 Penn street, cor. Wayne.

SPRING WAGONS FOR SALE.

TWO LIGHT SPRING WAGONS,

Manufactured in Ohio, well painted, and made of the very best material, and got up in the very best style, will be sold at a great deal less than manufacturer's prices. Inquire of

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water sts.

CEMENT,

CEMENT.

BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT,

Always on hand and for sale by

CHAS. B. LEECH,
No. 118 Second street.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADEMENS' NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH PA.,
WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

CAPITAL - - - - - $400,000

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States Securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS:
ALEXANDER BRADLEY, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAM'L M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
WM. F. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. B. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinner's Stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, Dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DRAVO, Dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.

Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Bankers and Brokers,

COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS,

PITTSBRRGH, PA.

(Sucsessors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS, SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON,

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT,
FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE ST., New York.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

Are now constructing a Railroad from

OMAHA, NEBRASKA,

Westward towards the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Company now offer a limited amount of their

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first day of January and July, in the city of New York, at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

AT

Ninety Cents on the Dollar.

This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient Iron, Ties, etc., to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done September 1st of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, Cal., during 1870.

Means of the Company.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1,565 miles, the United States Government issues it Six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished at the average rate of about $28,250 per mile, amounting to $44,208,000.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and at the same time, which *by special Act of Congress are made a First Mortgage on the entire line*, the bonds of the United States, *being subordinate to them.*

The Government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting to 20,032,000 estimated to be worth $30,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $118,416,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

Prospects for Business.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were $261,782. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

Value and Security of the Bonds.

The Company respectfully submit, that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their Bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the Bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended;—on 330 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these Bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of

Nine Per Cent.

and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government Bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St., CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, 51 Wall St., JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall St., and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO.
TREASURER,
NEW YORK.

Subscriptions received in Pittsburgh by
EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK;
CITIZENS " "
GERMAN " "
JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Bankers.
SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
S. McCLEAN & CO., " eod

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Due After July 1st, 1856, and Before July 2d, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest), at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1842, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
TThs State Treasurer.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS OF
OVERDUE LOANS
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest), by presenting them at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, on and after May 20, 1867:

Loan of March 24, 1828, due Dec. 1, 1853.
Loan of April 23, 1829, due Dec. 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due Aug. 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest on August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
TThs State Treasurer.

HARRISBURG, JULY 20, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
DUE JULY 1ST, 1868.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will receive Proposals until September 3d, 1867, for the Redemption of One Million Dollars of the Loans of this Commonwealth, due July 1st, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and indorsed "Proposals for the Redemption of Loans of 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
TThs State Treasurer

ROBERT CHRISTY,

GRAVEL ROOFER,

OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,
mths Over National Bank of Commerce.

BRAWLEY & BALL,

DEALERS IN

Pine, Whitewood, Cherry, Ash, Walnut, and Oak Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

OFFICE, STATE STREET, North of Railroad Depot,
ERIE, PA.

SHAKER TABLE MATS.

100 sets genuine Shaker Table Mats (the most impervious to heat) just received at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,
30 Fifth street.

FLOUR.

100 BBLS. EXTRA CHOICE WHITE WHEAT FAMILY FLOUR, Polar Star,

Specially for Families, for sale by

D. WALLACE,
No. 253 Liberty street.

INSURANCE.

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..........$500,000.
CASH..........175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.

DIRECTORS:
Wm. A. Caldwell,
Jno. McDevitt,
Geo. A. Berry,
Jno. Atwell,
Jas. Woodburn,
Saml. B. Robison,
R. H. Palmer,
Jas. A. Hutchison,
William Rea,
Robert Dalzell,
William Means,
R. Wallace,
Jno. B. Canfield,
D. S. H. Gilmore,
James M'Candless.

WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DOHRMAN, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.

Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:
Alexander Nimick,
James McAuley,
Alexander Speer,
Rees J. Thomas,
Charles J. Clarke,
William S. Evans,
Philip Reymer,
Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Andrew Ackley,
David M. Long,
John R. McCune,
James P. Hanna,
Joseph Kirkpatrick,

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:
Wm. Phillips,
John Watt,
John E. Parke,
Frank S. Bissell,
J. F. Kirkpatrick,
Capt. James Miller,
Samuel P. Shriver,
Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
Wm. Vankirk,
Jas. D. Verner,
C. Hanson Love,
Chas. Arbuckle.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ASSETS OVER $22,000,000, AND EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS

Available Immediately, to Increase the Insurance or Reduce the Premium at the Option of the Assured.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK,
AGENT,
no24 No. 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
PUTNAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
ALBANY CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

These old and popular Companies, having aggregate cash assets of over TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, continue to accept Life, Fire and Inland Navigation risks on reasonable terms.

A. A. CARRIER & BRO.,
General Agents, 63 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.
GEO. S. SWARTZ, Special Agent.

BEN FRANKLIN Insurance Company,

OF ALLEGHENY, PA.

Office: No. 43 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
HENRY IRWIN,
GEO. R. RIDDLE,
SIMON DRUM,
THOMAS HARPER,
J. B. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAUTNER,
WM. M. STEWART,

GEO. D. RIDDLE, Sec'y | HENRY IRWIN, Pres't.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:
Wm. Bagaley,
James Park, Jr.,
W. G. Johnston,
B. F. Jones,
Samuel Rea,
Joshua Rhodes,
Barclay Preston,
S. M. Kier,
John Shipton,
James M. Cooper,
S. Harbaugh,
J. Caldwell, Jr.,
John S. Dilworth,
George Bingham,
Wm. A. Rodgers.

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PIANOS.

PIANOS, Cabinet Organs and Melodeons

AT VERY LOW PRICES BY

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,

NO. 160 SMITHFIELD STREET, two doors above Sixth.

First-class PIANOS from $325 upwards.
Superior MELODEONS from $50 upwards.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TRIMMINGS and STRINGS,
TEN PER CENT. CHEAPER
THAN IN OTHER MUSIC STORES.

CHAS. B. BARR..HERMAN T. KNAKE..WM. L. BUETTLER

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)

No. 12 St. Clair Street.

DEALERS IN

PIANOS, ORGANS,

AND

Musical Goods Generally.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & CO., Philadelphia,

PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"

ORGAN,

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The Daily Commercial

THE THREE CALLERS.

orn calleth fondly to a fair boy straying
'Mid golden meadows, rich with clover dews;
he calls—but he still thinks of naught but playing,
And so she smiles and waves him an adieu!
Whilst he, still merry with his flowry store,
eems not that Morn, sweet Morn, returns no more.

oon cometh—but the boy to manhood growing,
Heeds not the time. He sees but one sweet form,
ne young, fair face, from bower of jessamine glowing,
And all his loving heart with bliss is warm;
o Noon, unnoticed, seeks the western shore,
nd man forgets that Noon returns no more.

ight tappeth gently at a casement gleaming,
With the thin firelight flickering faint and low,
y which a gray-haired man is sadly dreaming
O'er pleasures gone, as all life's pleasures go.
ight calls him to her—and he leaves his door
ilent and dark—and he returns no more.

Charles Swain.

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL GRANT.

A friend some time ago related to us an necdote of General Grant, which is too good o be lost.

Such of our readers as served in East Tennesce during the winter campaign of 1863—'64—nd no doubt we have a large number of them. ill remember that the soldiers were very scantly supplied with clothing, and it was a con non thing to issue corn in the ear as rations oth to men and mules, each man receiving rom one to three ears of corn per day. As the ontending armies were lying near each other, ach desirous of obtaining the mastery of the ountry, there was daily skirmishing, and, in act, such engagements, as in the early part of he war, would have been considered respectable attles, were of frequent occurrence. On sudlen emergencies the soldiers would be ordered nto line, leaving their baggage in camp, to vhich they might not return for days, and when hey did return they frequently found that the nemy had been there in the meantime, and arried off or destroyed everything of value. This was especially true of a brigade of Indiana six months' men, known as the Persimmon Brigade," because not relishing corn in he ear, they chose to subsist on persimmons. So much were the men kept on the alert that, hough Major Ballard, a Paymaster, was present, the commanding officers could not allow im to pay off some of the regiments for more han a month.

Such was the state of affairs when General irant, having been appointed to the supreme ommand of the army, paid a flying visit to the orces occupying the country to the northeast of the Clinch river, on his way to Washington n the winter of 1864. A few days before, the nain body of the enemy had retired toward outhwestern Virginia, and Gen Wilcox, who ommanded the district of the Clinch, had fixed is headquarters at one of t..e county towns in he northern part of East Tennessee. Grant rrived, unannounced and unexpected, at the lace, on a bitter cold day, and forbade the firng of a saluteor making any other demonstraion. Even the sentinel in front of Gen. Wilcox uarters, who was one of the "Persimmon Brigade," was not aware of his presence. After pending some time with General Wilcox, General Grant went out and mounted his horse. The sentinel, who was an uncouth specimen of the Hoosier, was trying to keep himself warm y walking to and fro, alternately striking the utt of his musket on the pavement, and testing the solidity o th frozen earth by trying to hrust his bayonet into it.

Gen. Grant appeared to be amused at the performance, and addressed the soldier, said "Well, my man, to what command do you belong?"

Picking up an old shoe on the point of his bayonet, and twirling it in the air, the man replied, "I belong to the wun hundred and——th Injianny;—Col.——, the d—d old rip."

"You don't seem to like Col.——," said Gen. Grant.

"Now, look here, Mister," replied the soldier "I don't wish you any harm, but I wish you had to take my place under him for a month or two."

"Why, what is the matter with him?" inquired the General.

"Matter!—why dod rot his old soul he's starvin' us to death!"

"Starving you?"

"Yes, sir, starvin' us! I don't expect you'll believe me, for its a tough story to tell a white man; but it's a gos*pill* truth, I haint had a thing to eat now for more'n eight days except a few 'simmons!"

"Well," said Gant, "that is a pretty tough story."

"Yes it *is*! but I'll take my *solid* oath on a stack of Bibles as high as that house that it's every word the gos*pill* truth!—Mister, can you give me a chew of tobacker?"

"I have no tobacco about me," said the General, "but I can get you some;" and turning to one of his escort he got a plug of tobacco and handed it over to "Injianny."

He took out his knife as if to cut it, and looking up said. "Please, mister, may I take two chews? I haint had a taste of tobacker for more'n four weeks! Dod rot the sutlers."

"Oh, yes, said Grant, "you may keep the whole plug if you choose- We have plenty."

"Now; mister, I thank you very much. I,ll give you ten pounds of tobacker some time. This'll be meat, and coffee and blankets for Jim and me.'

"Why, don't you have blankets enough?"

"Blankets!—thunder! Mister, I 'spose you'll think I'm an ungodly liar; but I haint had no blanket nor no overcoat now for more'n six weeks!—and *lordy*! aint it cold of nights? I wish you had to try it as we do! *No!*—thats a lie!—I don't wish it cithe,!"

"How came you to be without an overcoat and blanket;" the General inquired.

"Why, sir," said the Hoosier, Col.——, the d—d old rip.—took us out of camp over here at the Clinch Gap; and while we were gone, the Johnnies—dod rot their theivin', rebel hearts! I wish I had about six of 'em here *now*—they made a raid on our camp, and stole all our our overcoats and blankets! Dod darn 'um!"

"Well," said Grant, you do seem to have a hard time of it."

"I rather guess we *do*," said the soldier, "and that aint all; I haint never had no pay neither! Darn me; ef I've had a dollar now for more'n four months!"

"What is the reason of that?" queried the General. "Don't the Paymaster ever come around here?"

"Yes," said the soldier, "the Paymaster came around two months ago; and he was lousy with greenbacks."

"Well, then," said Grant, "why didn't you get your pay?"

"Why jist this reason, Mister. After we'd signed the pay rolls, and the paymaster had the *ready John Davis* counted out in piles for us, Col——, the d—d old rip, marched us off over the Clinch Gap; and I haint seen no Paymaster since. and I'll tell you, Mister, when this to backer's gone, I'll be dod rotted to thunder ef me and the boys don't make a raid one of the suttlers, ef we're hung for it in five minutes! Darn 'em they're as bad as the rebs! they won't trust a fellow to a cent!"

"Now," said the General," you look like an honest man; and if you will be sure to pay me, I'll lend you a dollar."

The Hoosier's countainance brightened up. "Upon my *soul* and *honor*, Mister, I'll pay you."

"Very good, here's the money! now be as good as your word," said the General, and he handed the soldier a government note.

"Hello, Mister!" said the soldier, opening the bill and looking at it, "You've made a devil of a mistake! This is a V! I won't take that much!"

"All right," said Grant, turning his horse and starting off, "lend some of it to Jim and the other boys—I have nothing smaller just now."

The soldier set his musket against the fence, and running after the General; caught his horse by the bridle and stopped him; and, while the tears streamed down his bronzed cheeks, said, "Look here, Mister, you've got soul! you're a Christian!—I am myself when I'm at home And ef you don't go to heaven, there's no use havin' sich a place! Mister do you live in Injianny? I want to pay you when I get home-"

"No matter," said Grant, "where I live. You'll find me some time." And the General, disengaging the soldier's hand from his bridle rein, put spurs to his horse and rode off.

"By the lordy!" said the the man, "Isn't he a buster? And wont our boys have tobacker and a good time? "I'll make him and his people rich! The sutlers—dod rot 'em!—may go to the devil, and *stick* their tobacker!" And he walked back to his beat, ignorant of the name and rank of the man of whom he had borrowed the money.

It is but just to remark, says the gentleman who tells the story; that though suffering for for food, clothing, and necessaries, there were no better soldiers in the army than the "Persimmon Brigade." The officers were as destitute and helpless as the men; and were powerless to assist them. Col.——, against whom the antipathies of many soldiers were directed, was a brave and deserving officer, and was really in no wise responsible for the fact that his soldiers had no overcoats, blankets, food, pay and tobacco. He himself, was but little better off.—*Columbus (Ohio) Journal.*

A Nautical Heroine.

A San Francisco correspondent of the Boston *Post* writes as follows: "A second heroine of the sea is now off this port in command of the ship Ellen Southard, sixty-seven days from China. I say second, referring of course to the heroic Mrs. Patten. It seems that Capt. Howe, the commander, died nearly a month ago, and Mrs. Howe has had charge since then; having four hundred Chinese passengers, when the ship was spoken off the Farralones, she had but three day's supply of water. The emigrants threatened to murder the crew unless granted more liberal allowance. The crew on speaking the schooner refused to work unless the ship was put into Santa Cruz and a coast polot put aboard. In such a situation is not the noble woman worthy the name of a heroine indeed? She sent a letter to the consignees in this city and the authorities dispatched the steam revenue cutter to her relief. The ship has been telegraphed off Santa Cruz and ere this reaches you will probably be quietly anchored within our land-locked bay. But surely wherever she may go in future the record of her present voyage and the name of her gallant commander should follow her till she furls her sails for the last time."

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The first Grand Concert was given on July 4th. It was a grand success. The mammoth Hall was filled with the *elite* of the city. The audience appointed a committee of nine of the leading bankers and merchants, to examine the corresponding numbers to the tickets and the Register books, to see that all is correct before making the grand distribution of prizes at the last concert on the 24th of July.

A gift with every ticket. The grand distribution of presents will be conducted on the mutual benefit principle. A pro rata distribution of profits to ticket holders. Capital, $1,287,148. Tickets $1 each. A present with every ticket.

A reference to the number of presents and the general plan of distribution, given below, will convince even the most skeptical of the great advantages which will accrue to all who participate in the enterprise; and the commercial and financial standing of the company and the managers and bankers thereof, will, they hope, prove a sufficient guarantee of the fairness and impartiality with which everything in connection with it will be conducted, and that the interests of ticket holders will be most scrupulously watched over and guarded. In fact it is the desire of the managers to conduct every transaction for the mutual benefit of whoever shall purchase a ticket, and scrupulously to avoid any and everything which could in the slightest degree diminish the profits which are likely to accrue to all who invest. List of presents, cash; 1 cast present at $75 000; 1 cash present at $50,000; 1 cash present at $25,000; 2 cash presents at $10,000; 3 cash presents at $5,000; 4 cash presents at $3,000; 5 cash presents at $2,000; 8 cash presents at $1,000; 14 cash presents at $500; 20 cash presents at $300; 25 cash presents at $300; 40 cash presents at $100; 75 cash presents at $50; 140 cash presents at $25; 150 cash presents at $20; 175 cash presents at $10; 200 cash presents at $5; 864 cash presents amounting to $250 000. Pianos—8 Steinway's grand pianos at $1,500; 8 Chickering's grand pianos at $1,500; 25 Steinway's 7 octave pianos at $800; 25 Chickering's 7 octave pianos at $800; 93 melodeons at $140; 125 melodeons at $125. Sewing Machines—75 Wheeler & Wilson cab. case sewing machines at $165; 104 Wheeler & Wilson halfcase do do at $125; 133 Wheeler and Wilson plain do do at $85; 73 Singer's cab. case do do at $165; 10 Singers' half case do do at $125; 130 Singers' plain do do at $85. Diamonds—6 full sets diamonds at $3,500; 10 do do do at $2,700; 15 diamond cluster rings at $850; 20 do do do at $675; 25 do do do at $450; 33 do do do at $375; 5 do do pins at $655. Gold Watches—16 gents' gold watches at $2 39; 26 do do do at $225; 42 do do do at $185; 86 do do do at $135; 20 ladies' diamond set watches at $200; 55 ladies' gold watches $185; 92 do do do at $160; 106 do do do at $145. Silver watches—66 American silver watches at $75; 125 do do do at $53; 130 do do do at $48; 223 detached lever silver watches at $27; 249 cylinder watches at $18; 22 plated watches at $8; assorted prizes valued at $688,015. Total value of presents, $1,287,148. Immediately after the grand distribution a list of the presents awarded will be printed and sent to each ticket holder. This will be the fairest and most impartial plan of distribution yet offered to the public. To this end they have consigned the sale of tickets and the registering of the same to Clark, Webster & Co., Bankers and Managers, No. 62 Broadway, New York; who will keep the records in their custody until the day of the grand presentation entertainment, when they will be handed over to a committee selected by the audience to make an unpartial distribution of presents. Tickets one dollar each. For sale at the banking house of Clark, Webster & Company, No. 62 Broadway, New York, or sent by mail on receipt of the price and stamp for return postage. Special Terms or Club Rates:—Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and sending us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission:—We will send 5 tickets one address for $4 60, 10 tickets to one address for $9 10, 20 tickets to one address for $17 75, 30 tickets to one address for $28 60, 40 tickets to one address for $36 80, 50 tickets to one address for $44 40, 100 tickets to one address for $87. In order that every subscriber's name may be registered, send the Postoffice address, with town, county and State in full. Money by draft, Postoffice order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk. All communications must be addressed Clark, Webster & Co., No. 62 Broadway, New York.

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Also, Burgundy Chablis, Chambertin, etc., etc.
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A STOCK OF
Selected Standard Goods
WHICH THEY WILL SELL AT
REDUCED PRICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS
77 and 79 Market Street

All the Latest Shapes in HATS and BONNETS.
All Widths and Shaded TRIMMINGS and BONNET RIBBONS, FLOWERS, ROSES, AND WREATHS, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS, SILK, LACES, DOTTED NETS, &c., &c.
EMBROIDERIES AT REDUCED RATES.
Ladies and Misses' GAUZE UNDERWEAR, PARASOLS, Beaded and Plain Silk, and Cotton SUN UMBRELLAS, LINEN AND PALM FANS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS and BELTING.
We are still making a speciality of HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRT.
A new stock BUGLE FRINGES and TRIMMINGS.
New Goods Constantly Arriving.
We invite the attention of WHOLESALE CASH BUYERS to our stock, which is at all times large and well assorted.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.

SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES.

Of all kinds, including
RAILROAD, HAY, COAL, GRAIN, STOCK, PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
Also, a full assortment of Druggist and Prescription Scales. Fine Gold and Jeweller's Scales. Iron and Brass Beams. Market Scales, Standard Weights and Measures, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
Cor. Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh.
Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

AUCTION SALES.

T. A. M'CLELLAND, I. C. VANHOOK,
J. BRUCE M'CLELLAND.
M'CLELLAND & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
And Commission Merchants,
506 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Regular Sales of BOOTS AND SHOES by the package on MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS throughout the year, embracing a general and superior assortment of Sewed and Pegged Work of City and Eastern Manufacture—exclusively Commission Goods.
The attention of the trade is respectfully asked to these sales, and a personal visit is solicited. d*

SEQUESTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Court of Common Pleas, of Venango county, Penna., I, the undersigned Sequestrator of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the "Clarion Land and Improvement Company," will expose and sell at public sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in the Borough of Franklin, Venango county, Penna., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of July, A. D., 1867, Two Thousand Shares of the "Warren and Franklin Railway Stock," belonging to the said "Clarion Land and Improvement Company."
This stock is the one-fifteenth part of the stock of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company. The estimated value of each share is Fifty Dollars. Said Road leads from Oil City to Irvineton, connecting with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, being fifty-one miles in length, and is the only direct out-let East from the Oil Region.
The sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day.
GEORGE V. FORMAN,
Sequestrator.
Oil City, June 17, 1867.

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.
GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,
All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of
JOHNSON & PAINE,
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
tf Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, JR.
JOHN D. BAILEY.
July 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK
AND
Insurance Broker.
Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.
REAL ESTATE,
Bought and Sold,
Titles Examined by competent Attorney,
Conveyances Made.
The care of Property assumed, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
INSURANCE
On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.
ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.

A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.
I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as to reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
76 FIFTH STREET,
(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

RELIABLE.

MESSRS. FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON—GENTLEMEN: I have been suffering with Chronic Dyspepsia for about twelve years, in its worst form, which I think one of the most disagreeable, unpleasant and painful diseases of them all. I have tried one remedy after another, without any but temporary relief. After using different medicines recommended for its cure, I would sometimes feel relieved, but would soon fall back, in fact, more than ever. I have been using

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

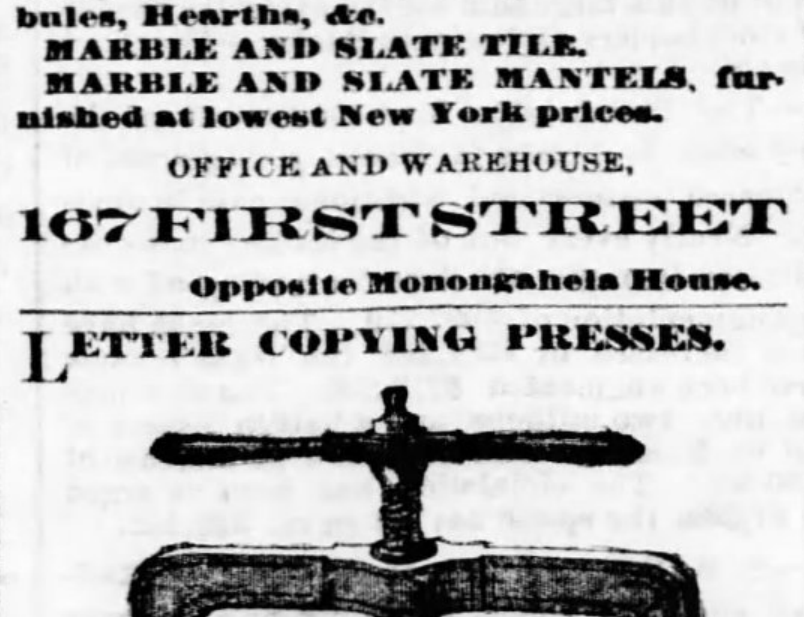
Regularly, for about six weeks. I feel satisfied that they have cured me entirely, as my general health is very good. I can eat whatever my appetite craves without any unpleasant feelings afterwards, which was a great trouble before, often having to throw up my meals. After using the Bitters a short time, I eat Soup, something I have not been able to do for years satisfactorily. I really think I am a changed man entirely, altogether owing to the efficacy of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. Those suffering with the same disease, Dyspepsia, are at liberty to call on me at any time at my place of business, Slack & Sholes' Planing Mill, Marbury street, Pittsburgh.
ALFRED SLACK.
Pittsburgh, May 29, 1867.

Sold by all Respectable Druggists.
Branch House, 26 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH,
FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON.
TTHS

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
Whale and Sperm
OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE
ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET,
NEW YORK.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.
D. R. ECKER,
DEALER IN
HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
TYRONE WHITE LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.
ALSO,
ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
167 FIRST STREET
Opposite Monongahela House.

LETTER COPYING PRESSES.



The subscribers manufacture and keep for sale at Wholesale and Retail, a large asortment of Letter Copying Presses, combining tasteful designs with the best workmanship.
They may be had, with or without Stands, at their Warerooms, or of the principal Stationers throughout the country.
R. HOE & CO.,
29 and 31 GOLD STREET, New York.
Illustrated Lists sent on application.

HARRISON & BRO.,
FURNISH STONE FLAGS,

For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. These Flags are from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the

LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY

In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREEPORT and COMMON STONE.
Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUNDARY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 31x46. Address COMMERCIAL.

RAILROADS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Running Through to Brady's Bend.

On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Mail (to & from Brady's Bd)	6:40 a m	6:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Hulton Accommodation.	10:00 a m	12:30 a m
Kittanning Accom'n.....	1:00 p m	9:30 a m
Express	3:20 p m	10:30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac..	5:20 p m	2:40 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works..........	1:00 p m	2:30 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.
Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.
H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after JUNE 9, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train..........	1:20 a m	Day Express..	3:00 a m
Fast Line..........	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1...	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1......	6:20 a m	Mail Train........	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 2..	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2..	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2......	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex..	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3...	11:30 a m
Johnstown ac.	10:10 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m
Phila. Express...	1:50 p m	Wall's No 4....	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3......	1:30 p m	Phil. Express..	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4.....	2:50 p m	Wall's No. 5..	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5.....	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6..	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6.....	7:00 p m	Fast Line.......	10:20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train	10:35 p m	Wall's No. 7..	10:50 p m

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.
For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after June 9th, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsbg No 1.	6:25 a m	Mail.............	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1.	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1.	9:05 a m
Express.........	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1.	11:20 a m
Sharpsbg No 2.	1:25 p m	Express.........	2:00 p m
Freeport No 2.	4:25 p m	Harmersville..	3:50 a m
Mail..............	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2.	6:05 p m
Harmersville..	7:10 p m	Sharpbg No 2.	7:30 a m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.
Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.
The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. and 2.00 p. m., make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.
For further information, apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.
The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York,
VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:00 A. M., 4:20 and 10:15 P. M. On Sundays 11:00 A. M.
Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.
Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.
Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.,
AND
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp..	2:00 a m	Chicago Ex...	2:30 a m
Cleveland Ex..	2:00 a m	Cleveland Ex..	2:30 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:00 a m	Chicago Ex...	10:45 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l.	6:15 a m	Wheeling Ex..	10:25 a m
Chicago Mail..	6:45 a m	Chicago Ex....	3:40 p m
Chicago Ex...	9:30 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	3:50 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2:00 p m	Erie & Ygn. Ex	6:45 p m
Chicago Ex...	2:15 p m	Chicago Ex....	9:50 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:35 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex..	9:30 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn Acc...	8:45 a m	N. Brt' Acc.....	6:50 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:00 a m	N. Brt'n Acc...	8:35 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:40 a m	Wellsville Ac..	9:10 a m
Rochester Acc.	1:20 p m	N. Castle Acc.	10:00 a m
Wells' & N C Ac	3:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:05 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	4:50 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:05 p m
N. Brt'n Acc...	5:20 p m	N. Brt'n Acc...	2:30 p m
N. Brt'n Acc...	6:15 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:10 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:00 p m

☞ 10:45 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.
☞ 2:15 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH,
Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.
PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

Trains leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows.
CHANGE OF TIME. On and after Sunday, April 28th:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Fast Line..........................	9:45 a m	10:05 p m
Walkers Accom..................	11:00 a m	3:45 p m
Express.............................	2:20 p m	10:50 a m
Mail.................................	2:05 a m	9:45 p m
Mixed...............................	6:10 a m	6:55 p m
Steubenville Accom'n.	3:25 p m	10:05 a m
McDonald's Accom'n..	5:05 p m	8:20 a m

The 9:45 A. M. Train arrives in Cincinnati at 10 P. M., same evening, 7½ hours in advance of other lines.
No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.
When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, UNION DEPOT (South Side.)
M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN H. MILLER,
General Eastern Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown.	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express " "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom.........	6:15 p m	8:30 a m
First McKeesport Accom.....	11:00 a m	6:50 a m
Second " "	10:00 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's " "	4:10 p m	5:45 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton...........	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. W. KING, Agent.
mh15 W. R. STOUT, Sup't.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JAS. B. MEANOR..............................JOS. HARPER.
MEANOR & HARPER,
FLOUR, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
NO. 329 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

J. McALPIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND
Commission Merchants,
IN EASTERN AND WESTERN
PRODUCE,
FLOUR, BARLEY, RYE,
OATS, HAY, FEED,
POTATOES, APPLES, ONIONS,
POULTRY, GAME, &c., &c
NO. 337 LIBERTY STREET.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front,
273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.
Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
LEWIS LAMM, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe25

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.
PURE
WHITE
LEAD.
PITTSBURGH.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,
WHITE LEAD WORKS.
South End of the Monongahela Bridge.
OFFICE, AT THE WORKS.
THESE WORKS, JUST COMPLETED, NOW OFFER TO CONSUMERS AND THE TRADE, A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF PURE WHITE LEAD.

PAPER BAGS,
PAPER BAGS.
W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND STREET.
ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,
WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.
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OVER FIVE THOUSAND
Grover & Baker Machines
Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceed the supply. Send your orders to
NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

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WM. B. SCAIFE,
Nos. 119 and 121 First St.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OIL WELL TUBING,
GENUINE
Lap Weld Gas Pipe,
CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS,
GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade,
SHEET IRON LINING FOR CASING WELLS, &c.
Everything needed in
PUMPING OIL WELLS,
SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK,
Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil, Salt-pans, Gasometers, &c.
COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS,
BLACKSMITH WORK,
BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES,
REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,
HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers.
Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK, are invited to give us a call.
WM. B. SCAIFE.
NOS. 119 AND 121 FIRST ST.
MTHS*

H. M. ROLFE, JOSEPH DILWORTH
J. H. SWETT, GEORGE PORTER.
DILWORTH, PORTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKES.
Office, cor. Water street and Cherry alley. n15-1y

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Descriptions of Cast Steel,

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, CORNER HARRISON and PIKE STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 37 FIFTH STREET.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c.
83 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST, and 120 and 122 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Hardware,
CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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LONG & SMITHSON,
SUCCESSORS TO LONG & LANE.
PAINTERS,
60 SMITHFIELD ST., near Fourth.

REMOVED.
JOHN F. CLULEY
HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.
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OILS, OILS, OILS.
SOHO OIL WORKS.
Buffum, Kehew & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED SPERM LUBRICATOR,
Petroleum Lubricating Oils.
Sperm, Lard and Whale Oils,
Head Light, Tanners' Oil,
AND
WHEEL GREASE.
ALSO,
STANDARD WHITE BURNING OIL.
no16 No. 1 ST. CLAIR ST, Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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MALIN & HAMMETT,
IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,
Nos. 69 and 70 WATER ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
IRON BROKER,
124 FIRST STREET,
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Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.
jy28

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FURNITURE.
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, LIBRARY,
CHAMBER AND
DINING ROOM
FURNITURE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
97 & 99 Third Street.

DAULER, CLOSE & CO.,
Practical Furniture Manufacturers.
Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable FURNITURE. All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to.

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
JOSEPH SPENCER..............................JAMES M'KAY
SPENCER & M'KAY,
Malsters and Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

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BE DECEIVED
By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, at No. 105 FIFTH STREET. no9

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IRON WORKS.
AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
JONES & LAUGHLINS.
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
American and Clair
BAR, HOOP,
Sheet and Plate Iron,
BRIDGE IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON,
GUARD IRON,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 30 inch to yard.
TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk
BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS,
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS,
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS,
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS,
MOWER AND REAPER BARS,
WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:
120 WATER AND 120 FRONT,
BRANCH OFFICE:
NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT STREETS,
1y CHICAGO, ILL.

CONTRACTORS,
AND OTHERS INTERESTED.
PHŒNIX
HYDRAULIC CEMENT CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.
Warranted Equal to any in the United States.
CAPACITY OF OUR MILLS EQUAL TO ANY DEMAND.
ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE
FOR COAL,
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BLACK OAK
FOR WOOD.
Fine and Common Enameled GRATE FRONTS, SUMMER FRONTS and FENDERS, and
BISSELL & CO.'S CELEBRATED
DOUBLE OVEN COOKING RANGE,
Made expressly for Bituminous Coal, which for Beauty, Economy, Cleanliness and Utility stands unsurpassed, being the best Range for its cost ever offered in this market.
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Please give us a call or send for our Circular.
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JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
Steam and Gas Fitters,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PUMPS AND BRASS WORK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; DEALERS IN
Gas Fixtures and Tubing
OF ALL KINDS.
Cor. of Pike and Walnut Sts.,
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☞ Call and examine our Steam Pump before purchasing elsewhere. It is plain and substantial; equal if not superior to any Pump now in use.

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A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.
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BRADLEY STOVE WORKS,
STOVE WORKS.
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR and HEATING
STOVES,
Among which are the celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPIC and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves. Also, VETERAN, POMONA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves.
Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.,
Agents for Lotze's celebrated HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.
Office: Corner of SECOND AND WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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FIVE DOORS BELOW MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
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Warehouse and Office, 113 WATER ST; Branch House, 132 and 134 WEST WATER STREET, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. oc3-6m

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS
Corner of Grant and First Streets,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS and LATCHES.
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Pennsylvania Iron Works.
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Opposite rear of Monongahela House,
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NATIONAL BOILER WORKS.
BOILERS,
TANKS, STILLS,
Pans, Chimnies,
AND ALL KINDS OF
SHEET IRON WORK,
CONSTRUCTED IN THE BEST MANNER AND WITH PROMPTNESS.
Prices as Low as Superior Work can be afforded by any.
WITHEROW DOUGLASS & SON,
Carson st., Monongahela Borough,
At the South End of the Monongahela Bridge.

Notice to the Consumers of the
Genuine Swedish Dannemora Iron. (L)

I beg to announce that I have this day entered into a Contract with Messrs. W. JESSOP & SONS, *of Sheffield for the whole Annual Make of the above Iron*, which, in future will be stamped

(L) Luefsta W. Jessop & Sons,

And to which I direct the special attention of the Trade.
LUEFSTA, in Sweden, 29th April, 1867.
CARL EMANUEL DE GEER, Proprietor.
WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, in referring to the above notice, beg to inform dealers in, and consumers of IRON AND STEEL, that they are prepared to receive orders for this IRON, and for BLISTER and EXTRA CAST STEEL made from the Iron, at their Establishments, 91 and 93 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, and 135 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.

NATIONAL
FOUNDRY.
AND
PIPE WORKS.
Cor. Carroll and Smallman Sts.,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WILLIAM SMITH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe.
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, and TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

FORT PITT
BOILER, STILL AND TANK
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CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
Steam Boilers,

CHIMNEYS,	OIL STILLS,
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FIRE BEDS,	AGITATORS,
ASH PANS,	SETTLING PANS,
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IRON BRIDGES,	GASOMETERS,

STEAM BOILERS.
Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.
☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

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WASHINGTON WORKS.
OFFICE:
No. 12 Smithfield, cor. First street,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES,
BOAT AND STATIONERY ENGINES,
STEAM HAMMERS,
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS, of all descriptions,
MACHINERY AND CASTINGS, of every description.
BLAKE'S ROCK AND ORE CRUSHER,
BOILERS AND SHEET IRON WORKS,
Agents for the "GIFFARD" INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.

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SHOENBERGER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON,
AND
PATENT HAMMERED
Horse and Mule Shoes,
Would call especial attention to our Shoes, which we claim to be of a
Very Superior Quality.
Offices: 93 WATER ST., and at 116 ETNA STREET, Pittsburgh.

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS
COR. SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
And Corner Beaver and Chestnut Streets,
MANCHESTER.
All kinds of WATER, GAS and STEAM FIXTURES kept constantly on hand. fe13

ROBERT C. TOTTEN. NATHANIEL B. HOGG.
FULTON FOUNDRY.
SIXTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, 121 Wood street.
TOTTEN & CO.,
Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten.
Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling Heating and Tunneling Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain and corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns, Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.
Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettle; House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either boul or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole manufacturers for Allegheny County of Helme's Patent Benzole Burner, adapted to all heating purposes, ja21-1y

JOSEPH P. HAIGH. WILLIAM MILLER.
DUQUESNE AND WEST POINT
FORGES,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND POINT ST.
JOSEPH P. HAIGH & CO.,
Have facilities co-extensive with the leading Forges in the East, and are prepared to PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY fill all orders for
STEAMBOAT SHAFTS, CRANKS,
PISTON RODS, LEVERS, PITMAN
JAWS, WRISTS,
RAILROAD AXLES
LOCOMOTIVE FRAMES,
Together with every description of SHAPE WORK.
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Iron and Steel Works.
HAILMAN, RAHM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON, NAILS,
PLOW, SPRING,
AM. B. STEEL,
SPRINGS, AXLES, &c.,
Warehouse: No. 77 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS—Established 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham.
Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, | B. BAKEWELL, JR.
B. B. CAMPBELL, | J. W. PAUL. ap3

The Daily Commercial

Office-Seeking—A Political Evil.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The practice of canvassing for nominations for office has been carried to the extent of a serious political evil. Of course we have no reference to the efforts of political organizations to maintain themselves in the contest of an election. Our allusion is to individuals who go about among the people months and even years before the particular office is to be filled, soliciting the personal influence and pledges of support of political friends to aid them in procuring party nominations for public stations to which they aspire. This unworthy custom is of recent growth, and has had a most injurious effect in excluding real merit from the public service. There was a time, and within the memory of men still living, when men of ability and merit were *sought by the people* to fill places of public trust, when "a candidate" who resorted to personal solicitation and importunity, to secure a "nomination" would have been regarded by the people as *prima facia* unfit for it. All bargains and intrigues to secure "delegates" were considered disreputable acts. But these "halcyon days" seem to have passed. Swarms of persons ambitious to serve the public, appear every year, who are not otherwise known to the people than by their claims heralded by themselves on the street corners, or by an advertisement in a newspaper under the heading "candidates." Farmers are sought in their fields, mechanics in their shops, merchants in their places of business, and lawyers in their offices, by persons almost unknown to them, and their personal influence solicited in getting these gentlemen nominated for some office. A claims to be nominated this year on the ground that B defeated him three years ago; C has never *asked* anything before, and D comes from a part of the county which has been quite overlooked in the distribution of party favors. "Canvassing" for nominations has been carried to the extent of disgusting the people, and men of respectability, intelligence and integrity often refuse to take part in the election of persons to fill office, from want of confidence in men who thus advanced their own pretensions and who completely occupy the field to the exclusion of all who do not "electioneer" for themselves.

We think we see some indications of the development of a popular feeling or rather judgment against this vicious custom of "canvassing," which will soon consign it to reprobation. The public *do not* and *cannot* think well of the man who proclaims his own fitness for office, and disparages the qualifications of others. In one or two of the election districts of the county the Republicans have resolved to support no "candidate" who comes among them to "electioneer." Let this determination become general, and there will be an end of disgraceful solicitation and importunity—of disreputable bargain and intrigue for office. Men of real merit and proper qualifications who are now unwilling "to go through a canvass" for a nomination will be brought before the public by the people themselves, to the great advantage of the public service.

REPUBLICAN.

THE FILIBUSTERS.

Fifteen Hundred Men Raised in New York to Avenge the Death of Maximilian, and to Rescue Santa Anna—Jeff. Thompson Offered the Command of the Expedition.

The friends of Maximilian and Santa Anna, in New York, are still engaged in an effort to organize an expedition with a view to avenge the late Emperor's death. Although their movements are invested with judicious secrecy, many of their plans form exciting topics of conversation among their acquaintances, who gather nightly in a certain hotel on Broadway. They are known to be bound by a solemn oath not to reveal aught which may militate against their operations, or prevent the scheme of landing hostile forces on Mexican soil.

It should be stated here that the men who have charge of the enterprise are mere French and Austrian avengers, some of whom are refugees from the country they design to invade; but they have received a large amount already from the agents of certain European Governments in New York, and they are now working with these sinews of war. They have opened three recruiting offices, one in the ostensible interest of Santa Anna, and two to raise men to avenge Maximilian's death; and they claim to have already enrolled over fifteen hundred men. It is generally believed, however, by those who know the antecedents of the chieftains of this movement, that their own aggrandizement, and not the "civilization of Mexico" or the wrongs of Santa Anna, is the grand object of all their efforts.

It appears, from all that can be learned of the movements of the adventurers, that shortly after General Jeff. Thompson, late of the Confederate service, had arrived at his hotel in New York, they waited on him and solicited him to take command of a fillibustering expedition. The General is said to have replied that if the number of men raised were in his opinion equal to the emergency, he would probably consent to become their leader; and the visitors at once declared that a large force would be placed at his disposal, and that he would be joined by cavalry from Richmond on arriving on the Texas shore. The deputation then withdrew, and they are now engaged in the work of raising men. This is one of the reports in circulation about the matter.

The filibusters, it should be said, are confident of support from other quarters. It is rumored that Gen. Logan is to proceed to San Francisco in a few days with a view to take possession of a section of Lower California, which was sold some time since to the United States by the Mexican Generals. He is said to be accompanied by a large force of miners, to work in the silver mines owned by the company, of which General Butler is said to be a Director.—*New York World.*

Disaffection in Utah.

[From the Salt Lake Vidette, June 26.]

We state on the authority of Madam Rumor—and the old dame has been pretty truthful this far—that a conspiracy of some pretension exists in Southern Utah, to throw off the yoke of Brigham Young, and come out fairly and squarely for what those interested consider pure Mormonism. She also asserts that disaffection exists in many places in this Territory, among the saints, and that there is considerable of it here under Brigham's nose.

Numerous reasons are assigned for the growing discord: As, having to obey the voice of one man in all his dictum, or be bored to death with anathemas, or compelled to acknowledge submission. Parties who came here eighteen or twenty years ago, find their temporal advancement retarded, unless they are favorites; are required to come out with tithing; to the various funds add, and be consoled with the promise of big rewards on the other side of that borne so happily described by Shakspeare. They are beginning to ask, if that is the object of life alone, how is it that the leaders of the Church have and are acquiring Pacific Railroad stock, telegraph stock, money in bank on both hemispheres to any amount, cotton mills, saw mills, lands, farms, houses of all kinds, to let to Gentiles even, and stock until you can't rest. Fine turnouts for the season, too, are mentioned. The care manifested for the temporal welfare of children of issue, is also noted. There is no army of occupation now, nor a great crowd of Gentiles in Utah, and the "scare" so successfully played for years past, is getting old and distasteful. The people of Utah want to be like other people in America, practice their religion with liberty and devotion, contribute much or little for the cause, as they may feel disposed or feel able, like the members of other denominational sects. In fact, they are tiring of what they deem abuses. It is a long road that has no turn.

Thaddeus Stevens.

A Washington correspondent writes as follows: "Poor 'old Thad.' is failing fast, and it would seem to any one who looks at him in the House, or witnesses the feebleness of his gait as he enters the Capitol, that nothing short of a miracle can keep him alive till next winter. He is conscious, apparently, of the uncertain hold he has upon life, and often refers to it in private conversation. Still, he is always at his post, and should his death occur during a session of Congress, he will, no doubt, expire like Chatham, in the hall with which his name and fame were so intimately connected. On Saturday he attended a meeting of the special committee, of which he was Chairman, appointed to draft an amendatory reconstruction bill. He was so weak as to be unable to walk up stairs to the committee room, and had to be helped about from place to place by two younger members. He had all his faculties about him, however, bright as twenty years ago. In fact, his intellect seems to strengthen while his body weakens, and I have no doubt that, feeble as his old frame is, he could prepare a better speech to day than ever before in his life, though he might, and, unquestionably, would, lack the physical strength to deliver it in the House."

A FARMER in the province of Limburg has hit upon a curious way of deriving profit from horseflesh. He keeps some 2,000 fowls, which are the fattest in the country, owing to the way in which he feeds them. Every week he buys two or three dead horses, which he cuts up and boils. The broth is given to his pigs, that seem to enjoy this novel soup very well, and thrive admirably upon it. The meat that has been used for the broth is hashed and given to the fowls, and what remains of the horses' carcases is sold to the sugar refiners, who convert it into lamp black. The eggs of his fowls he sends over to England, realizing six centimes a piece for them, and the fowls go the same way when they have done laying eggs.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.—The letter of American residents of Victoria to Secretary Seward, in regard to our new possessions, has the following paragraph: Its immense forests of pine are of incalculable value, the timber being much superior to that of Oregon or Washington Territory, while the numerous harbors along its coasts will afford the greatest facilities for its shipment. There are known to exist within the limits of the purchased territory many valuable minerals, among which are gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and extensive beds of coal, which will furnish an ample field for labor and the investment of capital.

THERE is a report that Santa Anna will receive his liberty by a liberal ransom, which his large wealth will enable him to pay. His fortune was chiefly drawn from Mexico, and there would be no great injustice done should the Liberalists make him disgorge some portion of it.

CITY MATTERS.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.—Etna street, between O'Hara and Factory streets, has been covered to a depth of several inches with fine gravel, which renders travel over it more agreeable.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Jacob H. Miller, Esq., Chairman, requests the members of the Union Republican Executive Committee to meet at his office, 98 Fifth street, on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Wilson McCandless has been suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism during the present week, and will most likely not be able to preside in the United States District Court for several days.

CAMP MEETING.—The camp meeting to be held at Tarentum will commence on the eighth of August and continue several days. Those in this city who attend can leave on the 6:30 train in the morning.

DISCHARGED.—John Clark, who was in jail on suspicion of being connected with the murder of Henry Downes, in Lower St. Clair township, was discharged from custody yesterday, the evidence not warranting his detention.

WORKINGMEN'S MEETING AT SAW MILL RUN.—A meeting of miners and other workingmen was held on Tuesday evening, at the new mines, Saw Mill Run. Several speeches were made and resolutions upon the labor question adopted.

PRESBYTERIAL MEETINGS.—The Presbytery of Chartiers of the United Presbyterian Church, will meet in Chartiers U. P. Church, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., to dispose of a call prepared by the Cross Roads congregation.

The U. P. Presbytery of Westmoreland will meet at Buena Vista, on the first Tuesday of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—An unsuccessful attempt was made on Saturday night last by two burglars, to rob the house of Mr. T. M. C. Benner, on Beaver avenue, Fifth ward, Allegheny. Mr. Benner was aroused by the noise of the burglars, who had succeeded in getting into the house through a window, when they fled, without having accomplished their object.

INSTALLATION SERVICES.—Mr. John S. Speer has accepted a call from the United Presbyterian Congregation of Buena Vista, in Elizabeth township, and will be installed as Pastor by the Westmoreland U. P. Presbytery, at their meeting on Tuesday, the third day of September next. The following is the order of installation services: The Moderator was chosen to preside, Rev. I. Given to preach the sermon, Rev. A. B. Fields to address the pastor, and Rev. O. Katz to address the people. Mr. James Patterson to propose and read the edict.

BOAT RACE.—A four oared boat race will take place on the Allegheny river, on Saturday, 27th inst., between the crews of the Howard and Duquesne Boat Clubs. The race will be for a purse of three hundred dollars, distance three miles. The Howard crew will row the "Anjanetta," and the Duquesne crew the "O. H. P. Williams." The race will no doubt be quite exciting, and will attract considerable interest. The Howard crew is the one that won the race at the picnic at Ross's Grove on the Fourth of July.

THE STATE FAIR.—The Committee of Arrangements of the Pennsylvania State Fair met at the Monongahela House yesterday morning, and proceeded to the Iron City Park where they remained the greater part of the day considering the best means of fitting up the Park in a manner suitable for the occasion. No decision has been made as to the exact time of holding the fair.

The Committee consists of the following named gentlemen: A. B. Hamilton, of Harrisburg; George Rhey, of Millwood; and Wm. T. Bissell, of Allegheny City. These gentlemen will spare no effort to make such arrangements as will render the Fair in every respect successful.

LECTURE COMMITTEE Y. M. M. LIBRARY.—J. R. McCune, Esq., President of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of this city, has appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee on Lectures for the ensuing season: James B. Scott, W. P. Herbert, J. B. Morgan, Jr., O. P. Scaife, Oliver Lemon, B. F. Jennings and E. V. McCandless. With the exception of Mr. McCandless, the committee is the same as that of last winter, and that is an assurance that the interests of the Association, and the gratification of our lecture goers are in safe hands. The committee last year gave our citizens a most enjoyable course of lectures, and by their energetic efforts and wise selections, added quite a handsome sum to the treasury of the Association. Their experience of last season will be of great value to them the coming season, and we may look for another brilliant course of lectures the coming winter.

RUN OVER—SEVERE ACCIDENT.—Bennett Harris and his wife came here on Monday night from Philadelphia, and both got drunk in Allegheny. While attempting to cross the street at the Allegheny end of the Suspension bridge, Harris fell down on the car track, just in front of a wagon loaded with grain, which was passing. The front wheel passed over his head and the hind wheel over both his legs. He was picked up in an insensible condition, carried into a house near by, and Dr. Rankin called in. After an examination it was found that his injuries were not serious, not even a bone being broken. He sustained a severe cut on the right side of the head above the eye, his left cheek was badly bruised where the wheel passed over it, and his legs were terribly lacerated and bruised from the knees to the hip. Harris and his wife were subsequently locked up by officer Hess, where they will remain until they are entirely sober.

THE ALLEGHENY CITY DISPENSARY.—The Allegheny City Dispensay has been very successful in accomplishing the object for which it was established. It was intended that all persons who needed medicines or medical attendance should receive the same free of expense. The physicians of Allegheny kindly offered their assistance, the druggists contributed their drugs, and others furnished cash. The use of City Hall was granted and it has been fitted up in a proper manner. That the Dispensary has done much good is apparent from the fact that since it was opened, upwards of two hundred and twenty-nine cases have received attention from the physicians in attendance, and quite a number of others have been visited at their homes. The construction of the fire alarm telegraph interfered somewhat with the arrangements of the Dispensary, but the room is again in proper order, and a physician will be in attendance each morning to give such remedies as may be necessary to applicants. The attending physicians are Drs. Kirker, W. V. Marquis, J. Wilson, O. L. Miller, T. C. Rhodes, and the hour for consultation is from eleven until twelve o'clock daily.

Presentation of Old Relics.

During the recent session of the United States District Court at Erie, Capt. W. W. Dobbins learned that the father of General Rowley, of this city, United States Marshal for this District, had served under Commodore Perry upon the war vessels "Lawrence" and "Niagara," in the memorable battle of Lake Erie. Capt. Dobbins thereupon sent to the General a fine oak stick and spike from the remains of the old flagship Lawrence, with the following characteristic letter:

ERIE, July 10th, 1867.

GEN. T. A. ROWLEY—Dear Sir—Permit me to present you with the fragment of the "Lawrence," as also one of the spikes which held the planking to the timbers.

It is befitting for the son of one who first commenced the building of the heroic Perry's squadron, to present a relic of the gallant old "Lawrence," to the son of one who served in the battle; and one, too, who, inheriting the spirit of his father, *defended the flag*, whether it be against assaults from an external or an internal foe.

With much esteem yours truly,

W. W. DOBBINS.

Another Speedy Cure.

Mr. John Morrison, one of our late worthy grand jurymen, makes the following statement of his speedy recovery from a disease of the head and chest from which he had nearly perished!

I cheerfully make known to the public the speedy manner in which I have recovered from my critical state of health under the treatment of Dr. Aborn, at No. 134 Smithfield street. I have been afflicted for several years with catarrh of the head, which at last affected my throat, and soon thereafter my lungs became involved. And also this filthy head accumulation, gravitating downwards, destroyed the functions of my stomach and liver. I was so dyspeptic, and my liver so deranged, that what little food I did eat afforded so little nourishment to the system that I soon became very much reduced in flesh. I was perfectly miserable. Life afforded no enjoyment. What enjoyment can one find that is afflicted as I was? I have been under the treatment of Dr. Aborn but three weeks, and the remarkable change which has taken place in the character of my disease in so short a time is almost incredible. My appetite is fully restored to its former power; have gained many pounds in weight, and am still gaining, and am once more on the road to health, as the results of his peculiar treatment.

JOHN MORRISON,
255 Bedford street.

July 17, 1867.

Quarterly Report of the United States Local Inspectors.

The following is the report of James Atkinson and Samuel Walker, Esqs., United States Local Inspectors for the port of Pittsburgh, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1867, presented in the United States District Court, and there ordered to be filed:

We have the honor to submit our report of the operations of this board for the quarter ending June 30th, 1867; since our last report we have inspected thirty steamers of all classes, viz: Passenger steamers, eight; towing boats, sixteen; ferry boats, five; canal propellors, one; total, thirty. Tonnage of passenger steamers, 2,180; tonnage of towing boats, 2,634; tonnage of ferry boats, 587; tonnage of canal propellors, 26; total tonnage, 5,429.

We have issued licenses to sixty-two engineers and eigty-two pilots, and have ordered repairs on the boilers and machinery of a number of vessels.

On the 10th of April last the tow boats Dick Fulton and Dolphin were burned while lying at the wharf in this city. Loss supposed to be about $70,000. On the 18th of the same month the tug boat Alex. Chambers collapsed one of the flues in the starboard boiler, while lying just below Dam No. 1, in the Monongahela river. Four persons were injured, one of whom died. In our opinion (after a careful investigation of the case) the engineer was in fault, and we, therefore, revoked his license. This is the only accident in this district during the quarter, where life was lost.

[Communicated.]

Interesting Legal Proceedings.

IN THE COURT OF PI. POUDRE.—Present, all the Judges.

A rule having been obtained for the admission of "All Right," a Japanese barrister, as a practising attorney in the Court of *Pie poudre*, upon yesterday, the opinion of the Court was delivered *in extenso* by the *puisne* Judge:

OPINION OF THE COURT.

In this case there are, happily, no disputed facts. "All Right," a Japanese barrister of distinction in his own country, applies for admission to practice in this Court, and, as evidence of his competency, presents a rescript from the Tycoon, setting forth the fact of his admission into the Superior Tribunal of that distant land. In view of the comity so long existing between the Courts of Japan and those of this country, and the similarity in the administration of our systems of jurisprudence, we should not hesitate to make this rule absolute, were we not bound by the strict letter of our organic law. Before proceeding to discuss this branch of the case, however, let us advert to certain ethnological reasons, which, in the absence of any positive enactment, must be fatal to the petitioner. And while we may here truthfully disclaim any prejudices against the applicant, with whose ability, dexterity and learning this Court are already familiar, we are constrained to say that we do not share in the morbid sympathy manifested by some of the humanitarians of our day for the African, Mongolian and other mixed races. We should look at the question presented, stripped of all such extraneous considerations.

It has been contended by the learned counsel for the petitioner that the Court is restricted in its view of this question to the alleged political status of the applicant. Nothing could be more at variance with well settled precedents in such cases. The moral character of the party seeking admission as an attorney, his belief in a state of present rewards and future punishments, his general fitness and capacity, comprising in this inquiry his personal habits, peculiarities and physiological confirmation are all proper subjects for preliminary judicial investigation. Any apparent and palpable defect or deformity which would render an attorney an object of dislike or contempt with the court or his fellows at the bar, should certainly disqualify him for admission. Were it otherwise, the bar might in time become a disgusting forum for Cyclopean advocates, Janus-faced lawyers, and Lilliputian attorneys; or, to descend to more commonplace metaphor, a repulsive coterie of "bully boys with glass eyes." We need not enlarge upon the baneful effect of such a singular array of unfortunate professors of the law upon the sensibilities of any intelligent court or jury. In the case we are now considering, it is admitted that "All Right" is of Japanese or Mongolian descent, and of a brown or snuff complexion, with oblong eyes, short, thick nose and black hair. It is true, science has not yet definitely ascertained the presence of the coloring matter, or *pigmentum nigrum* beneath the cuticle of the Japanese; but undoubtedly the same strong and pungent odor is emitted from his person as from that of the more tropical African. Whether originating from a sac or pouch, as in the case of the musk deer, or from the posterior glands, as in the case of the zorilla, is not yet certainly known. The late Sergeant Buzfuz and Hopkinson, Lyon, and other eminent "Copperhead" naturalists, have, in their peregrinations, noted this offensive aroma. We would be derelict to the high duty with which we are entrusted did we admit the petitioner, however distinguished for learning and ability, while laboring under these powerful olfactory disabilities.

Waiving this branch of the case, let us briefly examine the "constitutional provisions" applicable thereto. It is true that, under the Constitution, the petitioner is or may be a citizen of the United States, but it by no means follows that he is a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania. The Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are, it is said, the supreme law of the land. But this is obviously to be taken and understood in a conservative, qualified and Pickwickian sense. It is nowhere laid down that a citizen of the United States is, *ipso facto*, a citizen of any one of the States of the Union. It is true this interpretation may exclude a citizen of the United States from any substantial exercise of his privileges and franchises as such. But the argument *ab inconvenienti* has no weight with this Court and indeed never had. "All Right" may, therefore, successfully claim admission to the Federal Courts, but not to the higher and more enduring State tribunals, founded by their own constitutions, such as the Court of Pie-poudre. The provision that the citizens of one State shall enjoy the privileges and immunities of the citizens of any other State, does not apply to the case in hand. The framers of that instrument inserted this provision as shown by contemporaneous chronicles (frout the Federalist) for the benefit of their own citizens and not for the advantage of foreigners and adventurers afterwards seeking our shores. At that auspicious era of the Republic, a Japanese had no rights that were respected, and as far as this Court is advised they had not as yet obtained any right which this Court will respect. For these reasons, therefore, we are constrained to refuse the prayer of the petitioner, and the Rule is accordingly discharged at his cost.

PER CURIAM.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor McCarthy.]

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

John Brown was arrested on oath of Sarah, his wife, for disorderly conduct. She states that he has not lived with her for some time and last night came to her house on Boyd's Hill, and used violent and abusive language, and tried by other means to create a general disturbance. He was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs.

JEFF. DAVIS ARRESTED.

A man calling himself Jeff. Davis, was picked up in the vicinity of the Point on Tuesday night. Not having the means to pay his fine, he was committed for twenty-four hours.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

John Nunund, who, it will be remembered was sent to jail for pretending to be policeman, had a hearing in jail yesterday morning, and was committed for trial.

AN EXTENSIVE JUMP.

Last evening the proprietor of Hart's saloon made an information against the notorious "Paddy" Williams, charging him with malicious mischief. While four of the Mayor's police were attempting to arrest him, he jumped out of the second story window of a house on an alley, near Penn street, to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, but was recaptured and taken to the lock-up.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Hugh McCool was arrested yesterday on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, Elizabeth Barn being prosecutrix. In default of three hundred dollars bail, he was committed to jail for a hearing this afternoon. He subsequently procured the necessary security and was released.

THE ARSON CASE.

Nicholas Pfensinger, Patrick Clark and James Thompson, the parties charged, on oath of officer John Little, with setting fire to the stable of Mr. David Hutchinson, in the Eighth ward, had a hearing before the Alderman, and there being no evidence against them they were discharged.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ASSAULT.

V. R. Lord yesterday lodged complaint against Samuel Hardy for assault, alleging that the latter assaulted him, calling him hard names and threatening him with violence. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

[Before Justice Stevenson, of Allegheny.]

CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

Henry Fuhrhop, who was committed to jail by Justice Stevenson, of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, some time since, on a charge of beating his wife, was discharged yesterday, the suit having been withdrawn.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

LARCENY AS BAILEE.

Mrs. Rebecca Sands, boarding house keeper in the Fifth Ward, yesterday lodged an information against Andrew Paston for larceny as bailee. She alleged that the defendant got from her a carpet sack belonging to one of the boarders, to get out of it a shirt of his. He took the shirt and kept the carpet sack. A warrant was issued.

Alexander Fitzimmons, of the Ninth Ward, was charged with larceny as bailee, on oath of Mrs. Ellen Connolly. Deponent alleges that some time since she loaned Fitzimmons a table and some other household furniture to assist him in keeping house. She is now informed that he is about moving away and is going to take her furniture with him. A warrant for his arrest was issued.

RELEASED.

Frederick Vohr, committed to jail on the 15th instant, for breach of the peace, was released yesterday on bail.

INSOLVENT RELEASED.

Arthur Little, was convicted at the March term of the Criminal Court, was sentenced on the 10th of April last to pay a fine of fifty dollars, the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of five days in the county jail. He could not raise the amount required to pay the fine and costs, and has consequently remained in jail since the time of his sentence. Yesterday he was brought into court, and taking the benefit of the insolvent law, was released from durance.

COMMITTED ON A CERTIORARI.

Dr. M. A. Amholt, indicted for mal-practice, in amputating the leg of a citizen of Birmingham, from the effects of which he died, and who was found guilty, and a verdict of seven hundred dollars rendered against him at the last session of court, was committed to jail yesterday on a writ of *certiorari*.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

ALLEGED HEAVY FRAUD.

Mr. John Chess, of West Pittsburgh, owner of the steamboat "Charmer," yesterday appeared at the office of this magistrate and instituted suit against Wm. Merriman, a resident of Allegheny, for fraud. Mr. Chess alleges that in May last Merriman chartered from him the steamer "Charmer" for a period of four weeks, promising to pay him the sum of four hundred dollars for the same. At the expiration of that time, the defendant gave the deponent a check for four hundred dollars on the Central National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, representing that he had money in that bank, and that deponent could collect the amount named on presenting the check there. Mr. Chess subsequently presented the check at the bank, when he was informed that the defendant had no money whatever deposited there—hence the suit. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Merriman.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

George Tuttel was charged with malicious mischief on the oath of Wm. Miller. The parties reside on Magee street, in the Eighth ward, and deponent alleges that defendant maliciously threw a quantity of mud against his door, and also broke two window panes. The accused gave bail for a hearing.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.

John Ramala was arrested on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Absalom Robinson. The parties are both colored, and the deponent, in his information, alleges that yesterday he entered the defendant's grocery store in "Hayti" and asked for ten cents' worth of potatoes. The defendant replied that he did'nt sell potatoes in such small quantities, and told the deponent to leave the store, but did not give him time to do so, as he kicked him out. Ramala was held for a hearing on Saturday afternoon.

John Martin was charged with committing an assault and battery on James McMillan by knocking him down. The alleged assault took place in the Eighth ward. Martin gave bail for his appearance for a hearing.

SOLDIERS' LEAGUE MEETING.—The Allegheny County Soldiers' League held their regular meeting in their hall, in Allegheny, on Tuesday evening. President A. P. Callow occupied the chair. A number of applications for membership were presented and favorably acted upon, and several new members were initiated. The bill for erecting the book cases in the Library Room, amounting to $211 50, was presented and referred to a special committee to report at next meeting. Col. Duncan offered his resignation as a member of the Board of Trustees, which was, on motion, accepted. Another vacancy in the Board of Trustees was announced, that of Joseph B. Brown. On motion the League proceeded to fill the vacancies in those offices by election, when Dr. Foster and T. McC. Benner were duly elected and installed. A vote of thanks was returned to the Hon. Thomas Williams for a donation to the Library of eight volumes of the *Congressional Globe*, and also to Mr. J. J. East for a donation of two volumes of books. Considerable routine business was transacted, after which the League adjourned.

MORE HORSE STEALING.—Some time during Tuesday night, two horses were stolen from the stable of Mr. Christian Hall, in Wilkins township. They were heard of at various places along the road, being driven rapidly towards this city, and the owner came here yesterday morning in search of his property. He made search through the city, in company with the police, but failed to recover his horses. One of the stolen animals had a white star on his face and also had white feet.

ALLEGHENY FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose of the Allegheny City Councils, have appointed M. M. McGonagle, Esq., as Superintendent of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph in that city, and the appointment is a most judicious one. The duties of the Superintendent, under the present arrangement, will be confined to keeping the wires in repair, takin charge of the batteries, apparatus, etc. He will also keep a register, in which will be recorded all the fires and alarms in the city, and such other matters as may be important to the department.

PETITIONS FOR ADJUDICATION IN BANKRUPTCY.—The following petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy were filed in the bankruptcy branch of the United States District Court yesterday:

Michael Turnbull, Monongahela City.
Elmer Thompson, Pittsburgh.
E. W. Crittenden, Pittsburgh.

A Queer Place to Store Money.

Some time since, a woman residing on Webster street, in the Third Ward, wrapped up three hundred dollars, in gold, silver and greenbacks in a child's dress, which she placed in a bed tick on which she slept, for safe keeping. About two weeks ago the tick was emptied in a lot off Denny's alley, the woman having forgotten about her money being stored there. Yesterday, some children, while playing among the straw, discovered the child's dress, which had been opened and rooted about by hogs. The children discovered some money in the dress, and informed their parents. A thorough search of the dress and straw was then made, and one hundred and three dollars was recovered, which was returned to the woman, who gratefully thanked them for their honesty. No more of the money could be found. The money recovered was all in coin, and none of the greenbacks was found.

INDUBITABLE EVIDENCE OF SKILL.—New testimonials appear every day in these columns, certifying to the performance of radical cures by Dr. E. S. Aborn, whose peculiar treatment seems to be unknown to the general practitioner. Not only persons occupying the highest position in society, but prominent physicians and their families place themselves, and are now under his skillful treatment, which is convincing proof of the superiority of his mode of treatment or else of his remarkable judgment in applying the proper remedy in the proper place. Education alone will not make a physician or surgeon. There must be a fitness for the profession, and Dr. Aborn seems to possess all the qualifications to make him famous, as he has proved himself skillful in the science of curing. Since his recent advent here, patients come to him from all parts of the country and from other States, and his benefactions are seen in the innumerable testimonials he has given to the public.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man named Robert Kelley, residing on Seventh street, was heard calling for the watchman near the St. Clair Street Bridge, about eleven o'clock last night, and when the watchman made his appearance, said that he was passing along Duquesne Way, and when near the St. Clair Street Bridge, was assaulted by two ruffians, who knocked him down and took a memorandum book out of his pocket, but finding it empty returned it. His left eye was seriously injured, and other marks on his face indicated that he had been assaulted. The robbers have not yet been discovered.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—The horses attached to the steamer of the Allegheny Fire Company, while returning after the alarm of fire on Tuesday evening, became frightened and unmanageable on Seventh street, near the tunnel crossing, and ran away, throwing the driver, Henry Osche, into the street, and injuring him quite severely. The animals were caught before any further damage was done.

Hearing Restored in Five Minutes.

When I applied to Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street, this morning (Saturday, July 13th,) I was so deaf in my right ear that I could not hear my watch tick when pressed against it, and had been so for years. In five minutes time he restored my hearing. Now I can hear my watch tick at a distance of eight inches. This I consider a remarkable cure.

T. L. ARMSTRONG, Railroad Contractor,
Residence Red Bank, Clarion County, Pa.

William Moore, Esq., corner of Duncan and Davis streets, can testify to the above statement.

Public Amusements.

THE JAPANESE.—These wonderful performers entertained another crowded audience at the Opera House last evening, and the box sheet indicates that they will do so again to-night. There will be a complete change of programme this evening, and several new and surprising feats will be performed.

Horse Fair at Ravenna.

The Ravenna Driving Park Association has issued a programme for its Second Annual Fair, on the 14th, 15th and 16th of August next. The amount offered in premiums this year, is $1,350, making very liberal purses: for Trotting $275,00; Running $200; Pacing $200; Stallion Trot $125; Hurdle Race $100; Half mile run $100; Green Trot, for horses that have never shown 2:50 $100. There are also three "Consolation purses," one of $100, and two of $75 each for horses that may be defeated in trotting, pacing and running purses. The Ravenna Track is justly celebrated for its excellence, and has been refitted this season and is better than ever before. The stabling and Hotel accommodations at Ravenna are all that can be desired by horsemen, or visitors for pleasure merely, so that every possible attraction is presented for lovers of sport upon the turf. The officers of the Association are among the first gentlemen of the place, whose names are a guarantee of hospitality and liberality. We append them, viz: President, H. L. Day; Vice President, Henry Beecher; Secretary, Henry D. Seymour; Treasurer; C. E. Witter; Directors, Wm. P. Hazen, Dr. A. Belding, R. A. Gillette, J. C. Beatty, H. W. Riddle; Superintendent, Dr. D. R. Jennings. Several excellent horses are already training for the races at Ravenna, and there is every indication of a spirited time and any amount of fun. The Hurdle race will be a novelty, and the horses for that purse are sure to be on hand.

WM. KNABE & CO.'S *Unpurchased* Gold Medal Premium Pianos, at much less than factory prices, to make room for an entire new stock now being selected at the factories in Baltimore. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, sole agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. eod

I HAVE BEEN laboring under a disease of the lungs for a long time. I was so far reduced, I was almost unable to walk. No one supposed I would live a month. I had several able physicians, and was constantly under their care until they gave me up. While in this low and perilous state, I placed myself under the treatment of the celebrated Indian Herb Doctor. The change wrought on me is indeed wonderful; I am now able to attend to my business, quite recovered. Few would credit that a man so sick as I was with consumption, could be restored to health by any medicine. I glory in making it known; I have no wish to deceive any person on this subject, and shall therefore be glad to communicate with persons similarly afflicted. There are many physicians and remedies for consumption, but I have no idea that there is one existing in the United States that will cure this fearful and fatal complaint so surely as the Indian Herb Doctor, of 194 Liberty street.

MARK McMORRIS,
Brady's Bend, Penn'a.

NEW VOCAL and Instrumental Sheet Music (a large stock), just received at Blume's music store, 43, Fifth street. eod

You say I am beautiful, and then you dare
Me to show you my luxurious hair.
You think it is false—so then I will show
That you're greatly mistaken as you may soon know,
There, what did I tell you, every thread of it true,
No false curls for me—though there may be for you;
The secret I'll tell you if you'll promise to keep it,
It's due to the dressing that's put up by Barrett.
It's the best preparation I ever have known
To make the hair glossy and long, as I'm shown,
If you doubt it's efficiency, please give it one try.
And it's transcendent virtues you'll no more deny.

SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLAR new 5-octave melodeons, warranted for five years, at Blume's music store, 43 Fifth street. eod

TIME IS MONEY.—Time saved is money saved. Every family can save money by using Dobbin's Electric Soap, and do the family washing in one-half the usual time.

SIXTY-FIVE DOLLAR rosewood 5-octave, second hand, Carhart & Needham melodeon, in good order, at Blume's music store, 43 Fifth street. eod

WE ARE IN THE MIDST OF A REVOLUTION.—No more premature decay of the teeth. Sozodont renders them indestructible. Nay, more, it makes the enamel as white as Parian marble, and the breath as odoriferous as "the Sweet South breathing o'er banks of violets." Neither the teeth nor the gums can become diseased if it is used daily. MTHS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS at greatly reduced prices to make room for an entire new stock now being selected at the factories, at Blume's Music Store, 43 Fifth street. eod

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

PRINCE & CO.'S world renowned automatic organs; over *forty thousand* now in use. For sale only at Blume's music store, 43 Fifth street. eod

VERDICT OF THE FACULTY—STIMULANTS INDISPENSABLE AS MEDICINES.—The most distinguished physicians in the United States have recently been placed on the witness stand, and have, with one voice, declared that pure stimulants are valuable medicinal agents. This decision of the faculty refers especially to medicated stimulants, of which the purest and the best at present known is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Its basis is the alcoholic principle of the finest rye grown in the United States, and its herbal ingredients comprise the extracts of a large number of plants, barks and roots produced in various parts of the world, and all noted in the countries to which they are indigenous for their powerful sanative properties. As an invigorant and tonic the value of the Bitters can scarcely be overrated. Hence its extraordinary effect in fever and ague and intermittents and remittents of every type. Its anti-bilious properties are marvellous. Persons of bilious habit, by taking a small quantity once or twice a day, may completely change their constitutional tendency to liver disease, and escape all the unpleasant consequences which arise either from the undue sensitiveness or the unnatural torpidity of the biliary organ. Chronic constipation is eradicated thoroughly and in a very short space of time by small doses of this wholesome regulator, taken night and morning; and for all the disorders which are superinduced by exhalations from decomposing vegetable and animal matter in the streets of cities, or the miasma of swampy districts, it is, when taken as a protective and preventive medicine, the most reliable of all safeguards.

DIED:

NELSON—July 17th, 1867, WILLIAM A. NELSON, in the twenty-second year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Samuel D. Nelson, Collins township, TO-DAY (Thursday 18th), at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave R. Williams', on Fourth, above Smithfield, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

[Louisville and Wheeling papers please copy.]

WHEELER & WILSON
AWARDED THE
ONLY GOLD MEDAL
At Paris Exposition, for perfection in Sewing Machines. Over 82 competitors.
NO. 27 FIFTH STREET

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED INTO
5-20 BONDS, 1865,
ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
COUPONS,
BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, O-M., &c.
For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.
PH. R. MERTZ,
118 WOOD STREET.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,
Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of
Government Securities.
SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE TWENTIES
AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
Bonds on hand for Delivery.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 17, 1867.

The local money market was moderately active to-day. Heavy investments of late have been made in governments which has absorbed a large portion of idle balances. Although the prices at which all the series of the public funds have rated since the first of the present month have been remarkably high, it has not deterred investors, who have seemed anxious to get their money into something that would not break. The disparity in the quotations of the several series of the Five-twenty bonds seems a "distinction without a difference." Within the present year there have been fluctuations in these bonds, which it would be difficult to account for except that it brings business to the broker, for "everybody knows, who knows anything of the 5-20 loans, that they are all of precisely the same value—have pledged for their payment the same government promise, bear the same rate of interest, payable in gold, and such as have their interest periods, at the same time ought to command the same price. The difference in the prices of the May and November 5-20s and those of January and July is two months' interest in gold—which, at 6 per cent., is 50 cents per month, or $1 in gold; and if the premium is 38, then the difference in price should be $1 38 in favor of the bond having the advantage of the two months' interest. Just now that advantage is in favor of the 1864s and '65s of May and November, the interest on the others having been paid on the 1st inst. After the 1st of November the advantage of the greater interest will be in favor of the January and July bonds. Whenever there is a greater difference in prices than that resulting from the interest, holders will find their profit in making an exchange of bonds, pocketing the advance, for there is no difference in the value of any of the 5-20 bonds. A safe and profitable rule to be observed in dealing in Government 5-20s is always to buy those selling at the lowest price."

—Some few sales in local stocks were reported to us to-day. Columbia oil stock, a small lot, was sold at 6¼, ex-dividend. Bank shares do not show any decline of late worthy of special mention. Holders are satisfied with their earnings, which the late dividends demonstrate as quite liberal. They are the most steadily profitable investments of all our local stocks.

—There is a marked decline in the price of Governments to-day as we learn from McVay & Co.'s New York report. The new 5 20's are nearly back to what they were quoted a fortnight ago:

U. S. 6s 1881	109¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	108⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	109½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	107⅛
U. S. 10-40s	101¼
December Compounds, 1864	117¾
August 7-30s	107½
June 7-30s	107¼
July, 7-30s	107¼
Gold	140¼
New U. S. '67 5-20's	107⅜

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United State Securities in New York up to noon to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	109⅞
5-20s, 1862	111⅛
" 1864	108⅞
" 1865	109
10-40s	101¼
Consols	107¼
August 7-30s	107¼
June 7-30s	107¼
July 7-30s	107¼
December Compounds, 1864	117¾
Gold	140¼
Silver	134
New 5-20s, '67	107⅛

—Railway shares have fully recovered, and are up strong again to-day. The uninterrupted ease in the money market gives operators courage and strength to hold up the prices, and the quotations at noon to-day, received by Mr. Bryan, show a strong market for all the leading favorites:

Michigan Southern	80¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	93⅞
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	102⅞
Erie Railroad	72¼
Chicago & Rock Island Railroad	98⅝
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	46¼
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	70⅜
New York Central Railroad	106⅞
Reading Railroad	104⅜

—The New York *Financial Bulletin* of Tuesday says: Governments commenced paying the July interest on the third series of the notes to-day—of course at the rate of $7 30 per cent. per annum in currency, at the reserved option of paying it at the rate of six per cent. per annum in gold could not be advantageously paid by the Treasury; nor is it very likely that this option will be or can be profitably availed of at any time before the maturity and final retirement of the notes in July of the coming year. The first series of the notes are rapidly passing into the redemption agencies, and by this day month, when they mature, there will not be very many of them outstanding. The July, 1864, compound interest notes are now also nearly all withdrawn and cancelled. They were quoted on the street at 119¾@119½. They will presently cease to be a quotable investment. The later issues of these notes are called for chiefly by banks and bankers, who are buying them at the rate of 119@119¼ for those of August, 1864, and 116½@116⅝ for those of May, 1865.

—Congress at present shows no disposition to take up the National Bank question, but it is one that should not be allowed to rest. The interests of the people demand that the twenty millions a year in gold which are paid to the banks in the form of interest on the bonds deposited with the Treasury as a basis of circulation, should be saved. This can be done either by abolishing the interest on the bonds thus deposited and allowing the National Bank notes to remain in circulation, or by providing for the substitution of legal tenders for national currency and cancelling an equivalent amount of the securities pledged for the redemption of the latter. This last would be the better plan, as a uniform currency throughout the country would be thereby secured. All the banks would then have to bank upon legal tenders, no bank of issue being authorized by Congress, and the present scale of taxation being sufficient to prevent the State Banks from issuing their own notes. The money which is now annually paid to the banks in the manner described would suffice, if placed at compound interest, to pay off the entire national debt within no very long period, and the people have just cause for protesting against the payment of this large sum for the exclusive benefit of stockholders of National Banks.—*New York Herald.*

—The Philadelphia bank statement of the past week is highly favorable, giving proof of increased business and additional ease in money. Nearly every one of the leading items exhibits an increase; the deposits leading off with an augmentation of $807,770. The loans have been increased by $382,280; the legal tenders have been augmented $212,230. The clearings are over two millions and a half in excess of last week, and the balances show an increase of $160,803. The circulation has been enlarged by $1,569; the specie has fallen off $42,552.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in Government, Railway and other Bonds, and Bank and Railway Stocks, &c., Apollo Building, Fourth street. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks executed at the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Stock Boards at the regular rates of commission current in those cities.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 17, 1867.

There was not much doing to day in our general markets, excepting in the articles of flour, groceries and provisions, which continue active.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, per river and rail, since our last were as follows: flour 1,028 bbls; cheese 35 boxes; corn 191 sacks; wheat 600 sacks; barley 97 sacks; oats 715 sacks; butter 20 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We quote Soda Ash at 5c; Refined at 5½c and Pearls at 13½c ℔ lb.

APPLES—The receipts of new Eastern are small and we quote a good article selling at $5 50@6 00 ℔ barrel.

BUTTER—The best grades of Butter are selling at 15@17c ℔ lb.

BEANS—There are no choice old Beans in the market, and prices for those are merely nominal and not quotable at any reliable figures.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—The trade doing is very fair and the market has still an upward tendency. We quote shoulders at 11½c; plain sides at 12½c; clear sides at 14c; S. C. Hams at 21½@22c; lard at 13¼@13½c; dried beef at 24c ℔ lb, and mess pork at $23 50 ℔ bbl.

CHEESE—There is a good supply on the market and trade rules dull. We have reported sales of 20 boxes W. R. at 13c; 20 boxes Hamburg at 14c and 12 boxes Goshen at 18c ℔ lb.

DRIED PEACHES—Market very dull at 9@12 ℔ lb, as to quality.

DRIED APPLES—There is a large stock on the market, and prices are entirely nominal. We quote dull at 5@7c ℔ lb.

EGGS—Sales reported of 10 bbls at 21c, and 5 bbls at 22c ℔ dozen.

FEED—We note a sale of 1 car middlings at $2 25 ℔ cwt, and sales of shorts at $1 75 ℔ cwt.

FLOUR—The market continues active and firm, without any particular change, either in this or the Chicago market. Merchants in this market place but little reliability in the Associate Press, or other newspaper dispatches, in regard to the flour market in Chicago, and are entirely governed by private dispatches, received hourly, from their agents in that market. The private dispatches received by dealers yesterday and to-day differ in every respect from those of the Press, and it is so every day. Dispatches to dealers report the Chicago market to-day firmer and a better feeling in the market. Good and reliable brands are difficult to procure, whilst medium grades are but little inquired for. Good spring brands are selling readily in this market at $12 00 and winter at $12 75 to 13 00@13 25 ℔ bbl.

WHEAT—There is nothing doing in wheat to establish any reliable quotation. We hear of the purchase of 1,400 bushels new red wheat, to arrive, on terms not made public. The reports from all quarters of the South show that the grain has been harvested in the best of order, and that the yield has been extremely large. The same report reaches us from all sections of the West. The Detroit *Post* says, that, in Michigan there will be the largets yield of wheat ever realized in that State. In our own vicinity the harvest is progressing in the most satisfactory manner to farmers, not only as regards the full maturing of the grain, but also as to the large yield and the favorable weather for gathering the crops.

CORN—There is but little activity in the market, and it is difficult to give a reliable quotation. We have a reported sale of 1 car loaded delivered, in sacks at 96c ℔ bush. We quote at 90@95c ℔ bush for the best.

OATS—Since our last there has been no change in the market. The receipts continue so light that they are inadequate to supply the demand, and prices have advanced considerably. We quote nominally at 80@85c ℔ bushel.

RYE—We quote nominally at $1 15@1 25 ℔ bushel.

BARLEY—Nothing doing and prices nominal.

POTATOES—There are but few old Potatoes in the market, and we quote Peachblows at $1 10 ℔ bushel. New Eastern are received in good supply and selling readily at $4@4 50 ℔ barrel.

NEW PEACHES—The first arrival of new Eastern Peaches is reported to-day. The holder is asking $7 ℔ box.

Groceries.

Sugars are still on the upward tendency, and are held firmly at our quotations. Coffee is firmer, for all grades, owing to the advance in gold, since our last report. The market continues quite active and sugars are in fair demand.

COFFEE—Old Government Java, 38c; Laguayra, 27c; Rio, choice, 28½c; prime, 27½c; good, 26½c; roasting, 24c.

SUGARS—New Orleans, choice, 15c; Porto Rico, 14@14½c; Cuba, 13@14c; Sugar House, 12@13½c; Granulated, 18c; Powdered, 18c; Crushed, 18c; A Coffee, 17c; B do, 16½c; extra C, 16½c; Demerara sugar, choice, 15½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 95c@$1; Porto Rico, 75@85c; Cuba, 70@80c.

SYRUP—Loverings, $1 10; other choice brands, $1 00; fair to good, 60@80c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 25; Japan, 90c@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 14c; Rangoon, 10½@11½c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, 75c; common 25@30c.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $22; No. 1 Bay, do, $19; No. 2 Bay, do, $17; No. 3 large do, $11 50; Lake Herring, $4 50; White Fish, $7 50@8.

SODA—English Bicarb 9c.

SPICES—Pimento, 35c; Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1 60; Cassia, 75c.

SOAP—Proctor & Gamble's Olive, 11c; Babbett's, 12½c; Oakley's, 11½c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, $6 50@8 50.

LARD OIL—Proctor & Gamble extra No. 1 Lard Oil $1 10.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 25c.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 45c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—12c.

DROP SHOT—13c.

Foreign Wines in Glass.

Moet & Chanden's green seal, ℔ case, $37 50; do Verzenay basket, $33; Heidsick & Co., do, $33; St. Julien Claret, do case, $5@12; St. Jacques Claret, do do, $11; Medoc Claret, do do, $9; Burgundy Chablis, do do, $25@33; Chambertin, $37 50.

Family Markets.

The markets are well supplied with all kinds of vegetables, and prices are generally low. New Tomatoes from our immediate vicinity, have made their appearance, but rule high, commanding from 50@75c ℔ quarter peck. Currants are in profusion and offered at 8c ℔ quart. Raspberries are not very plenty as yet, and sell readily at 30c ℔ box. Strawberries are nearly out of market and command 50c ℔ box. Gooseberries are dull of sale at 10c ℔ quart. The market is well supplied with new cabbage and offered at from 8@20c ℔ head as to their size. New Eastern potatoes are coming in quite liberally, and commanding 25c ℔ half peck. New peaches, from New Jersey, have made their appearance, but as this was the first day they command almost any price asked, sales by the box being made as high as $7 00@8 00. New Eastern apples are commanding 25c ℔ half peck. There have been but few cherries offered this season, and prices have ruled high; the general price to-day was 20c ℔ quart. The market continues well supplied with butter, and there has been but little change to note for several weeks past. We quote choice print selling from farmers at 25@30c ℔ pound. Eggs were offered more freely to-day, but unchanged in price, commanding 25c ℔ dozen readily. The market is well supplied with fresh meats, and since the recent expose made of the enormous traffic in crippled, bruised and diseased animal flesh, there has been a great reformation in that respect, but still there is a wide field to go upon and until our city authorities are awakened to the necessity of providing for competent inspectors there is no safety in buying, unless the consumer closely scrutinized every article. There has been a considerable advance in Bacon. Hams can be quoted at 22@24c; shoulders at 14c and clear sides at 18c ℔ lb, and prices still tending upward. Chickens sell at an average of 65@75 ℔ pair. Flour ranges at about the same prices it did one week ago. In Sugar there has been considerable of an advance, owing to the demand for putting up canned fruits.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 18, 1867.

BUSINESS—Activity and large sales were the ruling feature in the oil market yesterday. Buyers appeared plenty, and were anxious to invest. Dispatches from Oil City indicate a further advance. The river, however, to the oil regions remains too low for navigable purposes. Holders having evidently made up their minds that prices will advance, and were not very anxious to sell, the result was that higher figures were obtained. The only receipts were 450 barrels of Smith's Ferry. The sales reach 23,900 barrels, all told. Unless we have a rise of water during a specified time, a large portion must necessarily be supplied from tank. In the early part of the day sales were made, first water, at 10c; later at 11c, and 11½c was the closing figures for first water delivery. The market closed with the advantage on the side of holders. The following are the transactions that came under our notice:

Transactions in Bulk.

800 bbls bulk, first water, 10c.
1,000 bbls bulk, first and second water, 11c.
1,000 bbls bulk, first and second water, 11½c.

Transactions for Future Delivery.

4,000 bbls bulk, in 30 days, B. O., 11½c.
1,000 bbls bulk, October and November, S. O., 11c.
5,000 bbls bulk, September to December 31, S. O., 11c.
1,500 bbls bulk, October, November and December, S. O., 10½c.
2,000 bbls bulk, before December 1, S. O., 12½c.
1,000 bbls bulk, October to December, S. O., 11c.
3,000 bbls bulk, October to December, S. O., 10c.

Sales Bulk on Spot.

1,000 bbls bulk, tank oil, 11½c.
2,000 bbls bulk, tank oil, 12c.
240 bbls bulk, tank oil, 12½c.
450 bbls Smith's Ferry oil, P. T.

REFINED OIL—The market yesterday was firm; holders were demanding higher prices. The sales, however, were not large, reaching in the aggregate 6,500 bbls. The following sales will furnish the reader with the way the market stood at the close:

Transactions in Refined—Bonded.

2,000 bbls S. W., September, Philadelphia, B. O., 30½c.
500 bbls S. W., August, Philadelphia, B. O., 32c.
500 bbls S. W., August, Philadelphia, S. O., 32½c.
1,000 bbls S. W., July, Philadelphia, S. O., 32½c.
1,000 bbls S. W., July, Philadelphia, B. O., 33c.

Sales for January, February, March, '68.

1,500 bbls, S. W., O. B. C. here, 27c.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Liberty Oil Works, 499 bbls ref. to Brewer, Burke & Co, Philadelphia.
J Myer & Co, 400 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsyth, Bro & Co, 312 bbls ref to W G Warden, Philadelphia.
Wightman & Anderson, 200 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Phila.
McKeown & Bro, 110 bbls refined, to W G Warden, Phila.
H Koehler & Co, 112 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
Clark & Summer, 665 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.
E. Jageman & Co, 280 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
Braun & Wagner, 348 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Porter, Crawford & Co, 200 bbls ref. to Brewer, Burke & Co, Phila.
Lockhart & Frew, 609 bbls ref., Phila.
Montzheimer, Koehler & Co, 351 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Nat. Ref. & St. Co., 250 bbls ref. to W G Warden, Philadelphia.
J C Kirkpatrick & Co, 225 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
P Weisenberger & Co, 150 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
P Weisenberger & Co, 100 bbls ref. to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Hope Oil Works, 175 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro, Phila.
H W Long & Co, 159 bbls ref, to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
Hutchinson Oil Ref. Co, 146 bbls ref. to P Wright & Son, Philadelphia.
Empire Oil Works, 50 bbls refined to C W Morse Phila.
Brooks, Ballentine & Co, 15 bbls ref. to W G Warden, Phila.

Oil City Oil Report

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, July 17, 1867.

Market opened firm at $2 80, advancing to $2 90, with very active demand, closing at $3 00. Market on creek excited, and sales were made at $2 80, on cars.

After board closed, offers of $3 15 were made, and $3 25 were asked. Oil has advanced to $3 00 on the creek. L.

WOOL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 17, 1867.

Wool market is dull and little doing. The farmers being busily engaged harvesting not many lots are offering. Prices instead of improving as many growers had confidently expected, seem to tend downward, as the prices have been gradually declining in the Eastern markets since the arrivals of the new clip. From our exchanges we learn that in Ohio, Michigan and other Western States, pretty large purchases have been made ranging from 35c to 45c in Michigan, and 40c to 50c in Ohio. In Beaver and Washington counties, Pa., we hear of a good many local buyers purchasing at 45c to 50c for fine wools. We quote coarse wools 40c to 42c, medium wools 42c to 45c, fine wools 45c to 48c, and choice clips 50c.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

The receipts reported daily at the Board of Trade have continued to increase, says the *Post* of the 16th inst., until during the week ending this morning they exceeded those of the corresponding week last year, the aggregates of those two periods being 1,111,650 lbs and 1,077,069 lbs. The condition of the markets throughout the State continues without material change, some reporting an increase in the activity while others remain about the same. At Adrian on Friday and Saturday more wool was offered than upon any former day this season, the chief range being from 42 to 45c with now and then an extra lot commanding a little more. Buyers, however, were rather backward about paying extreme rates. At Hudson also the market shows some improvement in the amount and quality offered. Prices range from 42 to 47c. At Jackson the receipts continue liberal. On Friday 40,000 lbs were taken at an average of 45c. At Flint last week the market was the most active of the season. Thus far about 70,000 or 75,000 lbs have been taken. The principal range being from 35@40c, but buyers were rather cautious and some growers refused to part with their clips at rates offered.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
U. S. Government Depository,
NO. 82 FOURTH ST.
7-30 NOTES
EXCHANGED INTO
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
On Government Terms,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 139½@139¾.

NEW YORK, July 17—P. M.

MONEY

Easier at 4@5 per cent. call loans.

STERLING

Quiet at 110@110¼.

GOLD

Lower, under exaggerated rumors of sales by Government of $300,000. Opened at 140½ and closed at 139½@139¾. Total exports of specie to-day from New York and Boston, $397,000.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Dull and drooping: coupons 81, 109⅞; do 62, 111⅛; do 64, 108⅞; do 65, 109⅛; do new 107¼; do 67, 107¼; August 7-30's, 107½; July 107⅜.

STOCKS

Weak. At 5:30 the prices were: Ohio certificates, 26½@26¾; Canton, 49@49¼. Cumberland Coal, 39@39½; Quicksilver, 34@34¼; Mariposa, 10¼@10½; Western Union Telegraph, 47¼@47½; Pacific Mail, 144@144¼; Atlantic do 111@111½; New York Central, 106½@106⅝; Erie, 71¼@71⅜; Hudson, 113½@114½; Reading, 104¼; Michigan Southern, 79¾@80; Illinois Central, 123¾@124; Pittsburgh, 92¼@92½; Toledo, 121; Rock Island, 98⅛@98⅜; Northwestern, 45½@45¾; do preferred, 70⅛@70¼; Fort Wayne, 102¾@103; Wabash, 49½.

EXPRESS SHARES

Attracting more attention: Adams, 72@73; American, 67@68; United States, 72@75; Wells, Fargo & Co., 65½@66; Merchants' Union, 17@17½.

MINING MARKET

Depressed: Corydon 150; Quartz Hill 185; American Flag 75; Smith and Parmalee 530; Gregory 645; Davidson Copper 160.

SUB-TREASURY.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury were $1,464,733; payments $1,098,676; balance $1,309,986 61.

COAL.

Sales 20,000 tons Pittson coal to-day; bidding slow and the prices obtained were: steamer $4 85@4 92½; Grate $4 75@4 87½; Egg $4 30@4 60; Stove $4 70@4 77½; Chestnut $3 80@3 95.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 17, 1867.

FLOUR—Dull and drooping at $10 50@11 50 for Spring extra.

WHEAT—Firmer and 5@6c higher than yesterday's quotations. Sales light at $2 08 for No. 1; $1 80@1 85 for No. 2.

CORN—Quiet and ½@1c lower at 82¾@84c for No. 1; 75½@80½c for No. 2, closing dull.

OATS—Firm, 2@3c higher at 58@61c for No. 2.

RYE—2c higher at $1 25 for No. 1.

MESS PORK—Steady at $22 75.

LARD—Quiet and firm at 12½@12¾c.

BEEF CATTLE—$6 10@7 75 for fair to good shipping.

HOGS—Firm and 20@25c higher; $6 10@6 50 for fair to good smooth.

SHEEP—Moderately active at $3 50@4 00.

RECEIPTS—1,700 barrels Flour; 8,000 bushels of Wheat; 157,000 bushels Corn; 13,000 bushels Oats.

SHIPMENTS—4,400 barrels of Flour; 20,000 bushels Wheat; 109,500 bushels Corn; 35,000 bushels Oats.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Cotton more active and very firm; sales 300 bales at 26½c for middling uplands. Flour receipts 704 bbls; market dull and 15@25c lower; sales 6,900 bbls at $7 00@8 30 for superfine State and Western; $8 45@10 35 for extra western; $10 80@12 25 for Ohio do; $10 40@12 25 for shipping extra hoop; $10 30@13 00 for trade brands; $9 00@11 30 for spring St. Louis, and $11 00@14 00 for western do, closing quiet. The decline is chiefly on medium and high grades. California flour is lower and heavy; sales 900 bbls at $12 25@15 00. Rye flour steady; sales 350 bbls at $7 25@9 25. Whisky quiet and steady. Receipts of wheat 101,527 bushels; market dull and heavy; spring 3@5c lower, and winter 10@25c lower; 32,000 bushels, at $2 15@2 30 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $2 40 for No. 1 do; $2 70@2 75 for new Amber Jersey; $2 72@2 73 for new Amber South Carolina and Virginia; $2 75@2 for white California. Rye quiet. Barley and malt dull. Receipts of corn 78,631 bush, strictly prime, scarce and firm; other kinds heavy and declining; 76,000 bush at $1 05@1 07 for new mixed western; $1 08@1 09 for fancy lots do; $1 03 for kiln dried, and 93c@$1 for unsound. Receipts of Oats 36,155 bush; oats without decided change; 41,000 bush at 80@84c for western; 92@93c for State. Coal—domestic quiet and steady; foreign nominal. Leather steady, but without decided change. Wool 200,000 lbs at 49@68c for domestic fleece; 42@45c for superfine pulled. Rice steady. Coffee—7,000 mats from Singafore on private terms. Sugar firm; 1,800 hhds at 11¾@13c for Cuba; 12@13½c for Porto Rica, and 12⅝@13¼c for St. Croix. Molasses steady; 500 hhds Cuba at 54 cents. Hops quiet. Petroleum excited and higher: 13@13½c for crude in bulk, 30@31c for refined in bond. Pork opened firm and closed heavy and lower; 6,850 bbls $22 80@23 12½ for new mess, closing at $22 80 cash; $22 for old do; $19 75 for prime, and $22 for prime mess; also 500 bbls new mess at $23, seller August. Beef 150 bbls at previous prices. Beef hams dull. Bacon scarce and quiet. Cut meats firm; 230 packages at 10@10½ for shoulders; 14@16 for hams. Lard quiet and heavy; 820 bbls at 12@13½c. New butter unchanged at 13@14c for Ohio. Cheese heavy. Freights to Liverpool nominally unchanged.

LATEST—5 P. M.—Flour closed dull and 10@15c lower on medium and high grades. Wheat dull and 2@3c lower on spring and 3@5c lower on winter. Large receipts from California have a depressing effect. Rye nominal. Oats quiet at 80@83½c for western. Corn very quiet and rather easier, except for strictly prime, which is scarce; common to prime new mixed western $1 04@1 08. Pork quiet; 2,000 bbls mess at $22 90, regular, closing with buyers at $22 90, and sellers at $23 00. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats firm with light supply and fair demand. Lard quiet and scarcely so firm; 12@12¼c for fair to prime steam; 13½@13¾c for kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Flour unchanged and quiet. Wheat closes dull and prices irregular; new red $2 30@2 40; new white $2 50@2 55. Receipts light, but millers buy sparingly. Corn unchanged and steady at 77c for No. 1 in bulk, and 85c in sacks. Oats in demand at 82@83c for No. 1 in bulk. Rye scarce and firm at $1 30. Whisky steady at 30c in bond. Cotton firmer, but prices are unchanged; middling 23c. Mess pork firm; sales of 600 bbls at $23. Bulk meats firm at 10@12c for shoulders and rib sides, and 13c for clear sides; sales of 130,000 pounds. Bacon firm; shoulders at 11c, clear rib sides at 13½c, and clear sides at 14c. Hams firm at 17½@18c for common, and 20@21c for sugar cured. Lard dull at 12½c; no demand. Butter firm for prime fresh in good order, but dull for lower grades. Eggs firmer and scarce at 16c. Coffee in fair demand at 25½@28c for fair to prime Rio. Sugar firm at 12@16c for raw, and 17¾@18c for hard refined. Flax seed dull at $2. Linseed oil $1 40@1 42 and dull; sales of any magnitude could not be made at even $1 00. Money market unchanged. Exchange dull, par buying. Gold closed at 139½ buying.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Tobacco continues active; prices unchanged. Cotton—Nothing doing. Hemp—Choice undressed $1 65@1 80; dressed $2 85@2 90. Flour buoyant; double extra $13; new extra $10 50. Wheat active and higher; prime new $2 20; choice $2 25@2 35. Corn buoyant and higher, ranging at 90c@$1 06. Oats active and higher, opening at 93@95c, closing at 97@98c. Rye advanced to $1 10. Provisions stiff, with an upward tendency. Mess pork $23 75. Bulk shoulders 10c; bacon 11@11½c. Clear sides 14c. Sugar cured hams 20c. Lard nominal at 11½@12c for choice tierce; 12½@13c for keg. Whisky nominal at $2 00 for free.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Cotton firm; sales 100 bales low middling at 23@24c; receipts 419 bales. Louisiana sugar—fair 12c; strictly prime 15c. No Louisiana molasses in market. Cuba sugar—stock light and firm; fair to prime 14c. Cuba molasses nominally at 47@50c, and large stock. Flour firm; superfine at $11; choice extra at $16@19. Corn firm and scarce; yellow and mixed $1 25@1 30; white $1 40. Oats at 93c, stock light. Pork quiet at $24 75. Bacon rib sides 13½c; clear sides 15c. No shoulders in first hands; stock light. Gold 139¾. Sterling 151@154; New York sight exchange ¼ premium.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—Cotton firmer; 450 bales low middling at 23¼; receipts three days 4,190; exports 4,308 bales. Sugar and molasses quiet and unchanged. Flour quiet; superfine $10 75@11 00. Corn quiet; yellow $1 25@1 30; white $1 37@1 40. Oats firm at 92½c. Pork firm at $24 75. Bacon in good jobbing demand; shoulders, to arrive, 12c; clear rib 14@15c. Gold 114. New York sight exchange ¼ premium.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 17.—In dry goods there is little or no change in the features of the market. Trade is still dull, yet prices rule firm at 1c for best brands of yard wide brown sheetings. Ticks, stripes, denims, cottonades, and checks steady and in limited request, as are ginghams, prints and delaines. Mixed flannels in good demand at 30@40c, but other kinds of woolens still languid and depressed.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Flour scarce. Wheat declined 10@20c; white at $2 85@3. Corn steady at $1 16@1 20 for white. Oats advancing; sales at 85c@$1 02, mostly $1@1 02. Rye $1 45. Provisions continue to improve and are unchanged. Bulk shoulders 12½c; bacon shoulders 12@13c; rib sides 14c; clear rib 14½@14¾c. Lard 12¼@13c for prime city; no western here. Mess Pork held at $24. Sugar inactive and unchanged.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 17.—Flour steady. Wheat market bare and nominal. Corn dull and lower; 21,000 bush No. 1 mixed western at 91½c; 10,000 bush rejected at 80c. Oats nominal. Barley unchanged. Rye market bare and nominal. Mess Pork heavy $23 00; light $22 00. Lard, 12@13c. Highwines, $2 35 retail. Receipts—Wheat, 1,000 bush; Corn, 10,000 bush; Flour, 100 bbls. Shipments—Corn, 17,000 bush; Oats, 29,000.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—Sales of 198 hogheads tobacco; lugs advanced to $3 15@5 25; medium leaf $17; bright leaf $30. Flour—superfine $8; choice new $13. Wheat—new $2. Corn—helled $1, delivered. Oats in bulk 85c. Rio coffee 24@25c. Mess pork $24 for prime. Lard 12½c. Bacon—shoulders 11½c, clear sides 14½@14¾c, all packed. Fancy hams 20c for new. Copper 65c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—Flour dull; city XX $11 00; country do $10 25@10 50; X $9 50@10 25. Wheat declined; $2 25 for No. 1; $2 05 for No. 2; $1 83 for No. 3; $1 20 for rejected. Oats steady at 61c for No. 1; 60c for No. 2. Corn firm at 82c for No. 1 old. Receipts 300 bbls flour, 16,000 bush wheat, 2,000 bush oats, 3,000 bush corn. Shipments 4,400 bbls flour, 31,000 bush wheat, 300 bush oats, 1,000 bush corn.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 17.—Flour unchanged and in fair demand. Wheat quiet; 6,000 bush western spring on private terms. Corn unchanged and only retail demand. Other grades nominal. Lake imports—550 bush wheat; 16,000 bush corn; 425 bush peas. Canal exports—40,000 bush corn.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 17.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull at $2 50 for amber Michigan on the spot, and $2 11 for all July delivery. Corn nominally unchanged at 88c for No. 1; 80@84c for No. 2. Oats 3c better; sales No. 1 at 75c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Petroleum unsettled; sales of crude at 16½c; refined in bond, 32c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; red at $2 70@2 75. Corn quiet at $1 10@1 12. Oats 88c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 17.—Cotton 22@23½c; receipts, 8 bales; exports none. Flour—superfine $7 50. Corn—white $1 15@1 18. Oats 90@92c. Hay $24@25. Pork $25. Bacon 15@15½c for clear sides. Lard 14@14½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

J Wood, son & Co, 2 cars pig iron; Nimick & Co, 11 do do; Bryan & Caughey, 2 do do; T C Jenkins, 309 bbls flour; Seigmyer & Voskamp, 100 do do, 2 hf bbls fish; C B Leech, 100 bbls flour; Bricker & Co, 1 car bran; Keil & Ritchart, 100 bbls flour; Davis & Chambers, 290 pigs lead; Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co, 9 bdls pulleys; F Sellers & Co, 25 tierces lard; A Shaub, 5 hhds tobacco; William Sumner & Co, 10 W & W sewing machines; D Wallace, 100 bbls flour; W J Steel & Bro, 4 bxs butter, 1 bbl eggs; J Craig, 1 lot oats in bulk, 25 sacks do, 52 do corn, 11 do ear; H P Adams, Son & Co, 1 car staves; Tom T Evans, 7 pumps, 8 pcs pipe, 1 bale hats, 1 box furs; Arbuckle & Co, 6 bdls paper; G Falkenstein, 2 boxes soap; K Hellersbach, 2 casks cheese; L H Voigt & Co, 2 bbls eggs; Capt McKelvy, 1 welcome rake; Kirkpatrick, Bro & Co, 2 boxes bacon; J Porterfield & Co, 1 keg tobacco; H Riddle, 1 bbl meat; S Harbaugh & Co, 5 sacks wool; A Woods, 58 sacks oats; Lippincott & Bakewell, 1 circular saw; Carter, McGrew & Co, 10 boxes cheese.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—P Peterson, 3 grindstones 3 arches, 3 grates; C Coplain 12 chairs, 4 rocking chairs, 3 bedsteads; Eagle Cotton Mill, 20 bbls clay, 120 tile, 1,060 brick; A Black, 1 coil rope; Chambers & Co, 8 sks kgs; F Heazelton, 20 doz wash boards; W P Townsend, 6 casks; S M Cummings & Co, 4 kegs paint; Owens & Kennedy, 20 sks oats; H Michel, 1 cask; Bunte & Co, 1 car stone; Martin & McCabe, 1 do do; Phelps, Parke & Co, 2 cars lumber; Ralya & Robertson, 1 car staves; Stewart & Langhelm, 95 bbls flour; J M Hemphill, 1 car staves; Superior Iron Co, 5 cars lime stone; M Gibson, 1 lot household goods; R T Kennedy, 1 car wheat; Beymer, Bowman & Co, 300 pigs lead.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

G N Hoffstott, 136 hides, 61 bdls do; A Mills, 17 bbls glue; McKee & Bro, 3 boxes glassware; Nimick & Co, 16 cars pig iron; Thomas M Howe, 24 bbls copper ore; L H Voigt & Co, 160 sacks potatoes; Bryan & Caughey, 4 cars Lake Champlain ore; Geo E Beaumont, 162 bbls crude oil; White, Bro & Co, 3 pkgs pulleys, 1 mowing machine; National Refining and Storing Co, 8 bbls and 10 kegs paint; Jos Hastings, 1 car stone; Campbell & Aikin, 2 cars hay; Graff, Hugus & Co, 1 car brick; Rees, Graff & Dull, 1 car clay; H H Collins, 36 pcs pipe; Arbuckle & Co, 1 caddy tobacco; W A Porter, 1 cask crockery, 3 bbls glassware; W J Steel & Bro, 26 bbls apples; F Anderson, 10 bbls whisky; Hahn & Hadley, 10 boxes cheese; D S Hoobler, 1 trunk; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 3 kegs butter, 1 bbl eggs; Schomaker & Lang, 30 bbls flour; Martin Hyle, 6 hhds tobacco; James Brown, 10 bdls iron hoops; H Childs & Co, 1 box shoes; Penna Salt Manufacturing Co, 50 carboys; J A & E Eichelberger, 5 bbls oil; James Lippincott, 25 tcs hams; Wood Mathews & Co, 1 box fr nuts; T C Jenkins, 4 bbls eggs; Lindsey, Sterritt & Co, 1 hf cask hinges.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—R T Kennedy & Bro, 1 car wheat; J M Kniwick, 1 bbl wax; J H C Boye, 1 cask; Grubbs, 1 car stoneware; Smith & Co, 6 empty ale bbls.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 1 car pig iron; S M Kier & Co, 2 cars fire clay; W J Woodward, 1 car stone; D Bly, 36 bbls ref oil; Lockhart & Frew, 5 do do; Monongahela House, 10 pkgs marketing; Keil & Ritchart, 25 sacks oats; J H Graham, 3 coops chickens, 2 sheep, 4 lambs, 5 calves, 2 bbls eggs, 2 pkgs wool, 1 steer, 3 firkins, 1 box butter; Wm Semple, 3 boxes merchandise; Carr, McCandless & Co, 1 do do; Watt & Wilson, 1 barrel butter, 1 sack rags, 1 lot rope; McElroy, Dickson & Co, 1 do do; R Robinson & Co, 9 sacks sacks, 2 bbls flaxseed; J McDonald, 16 lambs; G Patterson, 11 sheep; O B Jones, 80 carboys acid; Scott & Gisal, 25 sacks corn; C H Harney, 3 bbls tar; Various owners, 3 cars marketing.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Wm McCully & Co, 4 cars sand; F Wettock & Son, 1 car bark; Singer, Nimick & Co, 2 cars charcoal; M D Frenitz, 2 casks queensware; Markle, Dickson & Co, 126 bundles paper; J Knox, 2 mowers complete; M DeLange, 29 sacks hair; Miller & Frazer, 12 sacks rags; McNish & Butler, 15 couplings, 36 but heads; Moorhead & Co, 1 package sheet iron; Fahnestock, Fortune & Co, 10 tons white sand; Cunningham & Ihmsen, 20 tons do; A F Stevenson, 101 sacks oats; Arbuckle & Co, 1 box mdse; G H Anderson & Co, 3 rolls leather; F Heazelton, 3 boxes mdse, 1 cheese; C B Leech, 50 bbls cement; G Bingaman, 25 sacks feathers; J S Newmeyer & Co, 1 bbl lard; S M Wickersham, 2 cars pig iron; Wm McCully & Co, 2 cars sand; W Flaccus & Son, 1 car tan bark.

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

H Rea Jr, 42 sacks oats; Kahn & Co, 4 beef hides, 1 bdl sheep pelts; White, Bro & Co, 2 mowers; J Russell & Son, 8 sacks oats; A Hoevler & Co, 10 bbls glue; J McCutcheon, 5 boxes tools, 8 setts tress hoops, 23 bdls wood rakes; McHenry & Hood, 10 sks corn, 8 do oats; Sturgeon & Bro, 9 sacks oats, 19 do corn; J J Madrid, 67 dozen brooms; R McGinnis, 3 bbls oil; Meaner & Harper, 40 sacks oats; W & D Rinehart, 6 hhds tobacco.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER STEAMER PETROLIA.—J L Moorhouse, 1 cask 1 bbl glassware, 86 sks wool; Knox & McKee, 1 box, 1 bbl bottles; J P Smith, 100 gallons stoneware; S Cooper, 650 do; Clarke & Co, 1 pkg; Pat Howe, 6 bx, cherries; John Flack, 100 do glass; Hubbard Bro & Co, 1 circular saw; M W Rankin, 2 kegs produce, 2 jars butter, 2 sks rags; Smith, Johnson & Colvin, 1 keg mdse; A King & Co, 131 bxs glass; R C Schmertz 25 do; Graff, Bennett & Co, 4 bars iron.

RIVER TELECRAMS.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—The river is at a stand, with four feet two inches in the canal by the mark.

RIVER NEWS.

THE RIVER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—Trade on the landing was dull; this, however, is no information to most of our readers, no improvement being looked for until we have a resumption of navigation. Most of the steamers and towboats are being fitted up for the Fall trade. The Petrolia is making daily trips to Lock No. 4. The principal topic of conversation on the landing being the single scull race on Saturday between Wm Jackson, Jr., and Joseph Kaye, Jr., for a purse of five hundred dollars, the distance being three miles. May the best man win on his merits, and not by the aid of jockeying.

THE steamer Ezra Porter arrived at Cairo on Sunday, en route for Cincinnati.

THE steamer Messenger, Capt. Jesse Dean, was the only boat landing at Cincinnati for New Orleans on Tuesday.

THE Bishop was owned in Cincinnati by Messrs Henry Morton & Co., and insured in that city for $13,000; valued at $18,000.

A SPAN of the railroad bridge at Decatur was blown down on Friday, by a hurricane. A steamboat is taking freight and people across until it is repaired.

THE hull of Captain George D. Moore's new Parkersburg packet arrived yesterday from McKeesport. We intend to pay her a visit and say just what we believe to be correct.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held at Chattanooga, on Wednesday, to take action relative to the improvement of Tennessee river, and the establishment of a daily line of steamers between Chattanooga and Knoxville.

THE Northern packet Line, which plies from St. Louis to St. Paul, is comprised of nineteen first-class steamers. A packet leaves St. Louis every day, making close connections with the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company.

SALE OF A WRECK.—The wreck of the burnt steamer Yellow Stone was sold at St. Louis on Saturday, by Captain Barnard, agent of the Board of Underwriters, to Captain Dave Campbell, for the sum of $1,415. Campbell will take the machinery, &c., off, and place the hull in complete repair.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER GENERAL ANDERSON.—Tuesday's Cincinnati *Commercial* says the Anderson was aground on Rising Sun bar yesterday, having blown out her larboard cylinder head. The Champion went to her assistance and will tow her to the city.

THE Missouri, in the last rise, cut off the greatest bend between Omaha and St. Louis, near Peru, saving eighteen miles of navigation. The Colorado, from St. Joseph, was the first boat passing through the new channel. The river has transferred a large piece of land from the Iowa to the Nebraska side.

DID NOT TAKE PLACE.—The sale of the Atlantic Steamship Company's packets and property, advertised for yesterday, did not take place. On Saturday a meeting was held, and arrangements agreed upon, which render the sale unnecessary. The company will continue business under the same name and charter. So says a dispatch dated noon yesterday.

THE St. Louis *Republican* is responsible for the following: Captain Tuf Cuss, otherwise known as Henry Spielman, is about contracting for a new steamer, with which he intends to compete with the Barge, or any other company, that may be found between this city and New Orleans, excepting Captain De Haven's. We have been furnished with the following as the dimensions of the proposed craft: length 400 feet; width, 60 feet; depth, 15 feet.

SINKING OF THE R. M. BISHOP.—A dispatch dated Omaha, July 15th, says: The steamer R. M. Bishop sunk at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at the cut-off made by a recent change in the channel of the Missouri river, twenty-five miles below Nebraska City. The mate, Andy Gaff, was drowned. The rest of the crew were saved. The boat is a total loss; insured to an amount as yet unknown. The cargo consisted of three thousand sacks of corn belonging to Brown, Kountze & Co., of this city. Their loss is covered by insurance. A part of the cabin furniture, books and papers was saved in a damaged condition.

TUESDAY'S Cincinnati *Enquirer* on the situation says: Rates of freight to St. Louis were increased on some articles. Stoves were taken at fifty cents, being ten cents advance on last week, and pound freights forty cents, an advance of five cents over last week. An effort was made to advance the rates to New Orleans ten cents, but we did not learn whether it was successful or not. Rates of freight to all points will probably be advanced this week.

The river remains almost stationary. It declined one inch in the forty-eight hours ending at six o'clock last evening. At that time there was eight feet four inches.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—The new scavenger boat built from the hull of the Lillie Martin, was, on Saturday, placed at its landing at the foot of Miller street. This boat was fitted up by the Board of Health, and upon one end was a dead-house, capable of containing eighty coffins. All the bodies from the hospitals will be placed in this dead-house, and thence removed to quarantine on the dead-car of the Iron Mountain Railroad. There is also a place for keeping dead bodies found in the river and elsewhere. They will be placed in the dead-house.

The sale of boats belonging to the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, advertised for today under a deed of trust, did not take place. The stockholders at a meeting this morning, have arranged the affairs of the Company in a shape that will enable them to continue operations. Captain Joseph Brown has resigned the Presidency, but as yet his successor has not been elected.—*Cor. Cin. Enquirer.*

MISSOURI RIVER.—The trade of St. Louis with the Upper Missouri country has been immense the past year, and boats have been doing very fairly. The total number that started was 62, of which 23 were side-wheelers, the rest (39) being of the stern-wheel class; 46 started for Fort Benton, one of which sunk, one wrecked, two crippled and returned for repairs; of the Benton boats 16 have returned, leaving 31 still to arrive; 37 of the boats were loaded principally with army supplies. The following were unfortunate:

1. David Watts struck a heavy floating log and returned to St. Louis for repairs. The steamer Tacony went up without freight or passengers to take on the freight and continue the trip.
2. J. H. Trover grounded at Point au Pauchet, and had to reship her cargo on the Ida Stockdale. It was subsequently found impossible to get the Trover afloat, and she was dismantled.
3. Ida Stockdale reached Fort Benton all OK, and started on her return. At Port au Pauchet found the J. H. Trover in the condition mentioned above, and, taking her cargo, returned to Benton.
4. Carrie went only to Fort Buford, when she reshipped on the steamer Luella, and returned to this port.
5. Nora sunk and proved a total loss near Desota. Her passengers were transferred to the Silver Lake No. 4, the boat and cargo proving a total loss. The officers and crew returned.
6. The Centralia went up with a duplicate of the Nora's cargo.
7. Deer Lodge broke a shaft near Decatur, and put her cargo on the bank and returned to this port for repairs.
8. Huntsville took a portion of a cargo at this port, and was sent up to complete the trip of the Deer Lodge.

MARVIN'S
CRACKERS
ARE
THE BEST
IN MARKET.
Wholesale and Retail
91 Liberty Street,
FOOT OF FOURTH.

ROSSTON'S
INDIGO BLUE
ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,
ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
For sale by all Grocers.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the
GROVER & BAKER
No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at
NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER LAUGHLIN, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary to the Estate of Alexander Laughlin deceased, late of the city of Pittsburgh, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against, or who are indebted to said estate, will call for settlement on either one of the undersigned without delay. Mrs. M. A. LAUGHLIN, No. 25 Sixth street, Pittsburgh; JAMES LAUGHLIN, at Jones & Laughlin's, No. 158 First street, Pittsburgh; HUGH WOODSIDE, corner of Canal and Etna streets, Pittsburgh; FRANCIS B. LAUGHLIN, Stewardson Furnace, Orrsville P. O., Armstrong Co., Pa. s

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.

1867 MONONGAHELA RIVER 1867
PITTSBURGH,
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA
MAIL LINE,
PACKET COMPANY,
Will run four elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets
ELISHA BENNETT.................M. A. COX.
FAYETTE..................CAPT. P. DONALDSON.
GALLATIN..................CAPT. A. S. CARLISLE.
FRANKLIN..................CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.
TELEGRAPH..................CAPT. D. BOUGHER.
To all Points on the Monongahela River. Leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
No Commission on Eastern Freights.
J. L. MOORHOUSE,
AGENT, PITTSBURGH.
LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
1867. 1867.
The new and elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets
CHIEFTAIN....CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON.
ELECTOR..............CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 5 P. M.
Wharfboat foot of Grant street.
No Commission on Eastern Freight.
J. S. CUNNINGHAM, AGENT.

Ho! For the Boats.
NAVIGATION RESUMED.
On MONDAY, the 15th of July inst., the new and beautifully finished steamer LINTON, Captain CRAVEN HOGE, will commence running Daily Trips, leaving Brownsville at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Rice's Landing, and returning, leave Brownsville every afternoon at 4 o'clock, P. M., for Lock No. 4, connecting with the fine light steamer PETROLIA, Captain Donaldson, which leaves Pittsburgh every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. These boats are, one of them entirely, and the other comparatively new, and constructed not only for the carrying of freight but as affording passenger accommodations equal to those of any other boat on the river. It is an entirely independent Line, having no connection with either the "Old Line," the "New Line," or any other line, and will continue to run for the accommodation of the public, until the Locks are repaired and the usual navigation of the river is resumed.
For freight, &c., apply at the Union Wharfboat.

For Lock No. 4.
EVERY DAY AT 4 P. M.
The steamer PETROLIA, Capt. P. DONALDSON, leaves the Union Line Wharfboat EVERY DAY, at 4 P. M., making connection with Packet at Lock No. 4, for Brownsville, Rice's Landing and Greensboro.
Freights received from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

St. Louis Advertisement.
1867. 1867.
NORTHERN LINE
FROM
ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.
One of these elegant Steamers leaves St. Louis daily for St. Paul and all intermediate points on the Upper Mississippi River. Through receipts for freight and Passengers given by Pittsburgh Line Boats, connecting with Northern Line at St. Louis, thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates.
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK, Agents, or to
R. C. GRAY.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.
WE ARE FURNISHING LUMP COAL,
Of the best quality to Steamboats, at 5 cents per bushel, at the BELMONT COAL WORKS, ¼ mile below Bellair, Ohio.
HEATHERINGTON & BROS.
Belmont Coal Works, Ohio, May 27, 1867.

R. HUTCHINSON'S COAL WORKS.—TO STEAMBOATMEN.
These works are situated one and a half miles below Bellaire. Messrs. ROBERT HUTCHINSON & CO. are prepared to
FURNISH STEAMBOATS WITH LUMP COAL
of the best quality at 5 cents per bushel, and not at the lowest price. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited. tf

J. H. FOWLER.......T. L. LEE.......L. A. FOWLER.
FOWLER, LEE & CO.,
WHARFBOAT PROPRIETORS,
Receiving & Forwarding Merchants
Paducah, Ky.,
Receive and Forward Freights to all Points.
This being the terminus of the Tennessee and Cumberland River Packet Lines, we have superior advantages for Forwarding Freights for points on either of these rivers. By recent action of the Board of Underwriters, freights to and from Cumberland River are privileged via Paducah, without extra charge for Insurance or additional risk to carriers.
Our rates for forwarding are 5c per 100 pounds; 5c per barrel for dry barrels, 10c per barrel Whisky, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WHOLESALE.
GEO. F. KNOTT,
MANUFACTURER,
100 FOURTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
GOODS SOLD LOW,
AND ALL WARRANTED.
Factory, 30, 32, 34, 36, and 38 Hudson St., Philadelphia.
MWS

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON.
GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON,
HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,
GAS PIPE,
For Conveying Steam, Water and Gas.
ALSO,
OIL WELL TUBING,
HAMMERED IRON FOR
OIL WELL TOOLS.
WAREHOUSE:
98 WATER AND 122 FIRST ST.,
mh2l4p PITTSBURGH, PA.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
BRASS AND IRON
FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS
Railway, Steamboat, Engineers, Rolling Mill, Refinery and Oil Well Supplies;
MANUFACTURERS OF
MALLEABLE AND GRAY IRON GAS & STEAM FITTINGS.
PLUMBERS' AND GAS FITTERS' GOODS.
ALL KINDS OF FINISHED BRASS WORK.
EASTMAN, ASHCROFT, ALLEN'S, AND ALL KINDS OF STEAM AND WATER GUAGES.
GIFFORD'S INJECTORS.
Agents for JUDSON'S GOVERNOR VALVES, (same price as at works).
We also manufacture the ECLIPSE STEAM PUMP of capacity from 20 to 1,500 gallons, per minute, and saves from 60 to 70 per cent. of fuel over all other Pumping Engines in Pittsburgh. The Eclipse Pump is sold cheaper than any steam Pump in the market. Oil men and others wanting Steam Pumps please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Agents for the CAMDEN GAS PIPE CUTTING MACHINE, the best in the market for cutting screws on pipe.
STEAM ENGINE INDICATORS, an instrument to demonstrate the cut-off at each end of the stroke, and to regulate the same by it. Engineers are invited to call and examine the instrument.
NEER'S PATENT ROTARY DYNOMOMETER AND OIL TESTER.
HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RADIATORS.
Steam Whistles, Oil Globes, Gong Bells, Baggage Checks, Pipe Hooks, Locomotive Spring Balances, Test Guage and Pump, Water and Oil Pumps of all kinds. Also, Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, Stocks, Dies, Taps, Screw Plates, Tongs, Gas Plyers and Pipe Vises.
We employ competent labor to fit up public and private houses, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, or to put up in place all goods we manufacture or sell.
DAVIS & PHILLIPS
Nos. 110 Water and 104 First Sts.,
TF PITTSBURGH.

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC SOAP,
SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES MONEY,
SAVES WOMEN.
IT WILL NOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE FABRIC. IT IS A GREAT
DOMESTIC BLESSING.
ARBUCKLES & CO.,
Sole Wholesale Agents for Pittsburgh.
eod

WM. H. KNOX. ROBERT C. ORR.
KNOX & ORR
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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